THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 131

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Inflation Will Soon Be Law

Senate Passes Amended Relief

M. Herriot Says Happy Goodby

U. S. Backs British Arms Plan

Dr. Luther Defends Germany

Liner Washington Shows Speed

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT scores a sweeping victory in Congress. The Senate passes the farm relief-inflation measure by 63 to 20, and approval by the House is expected to bring it to the President for signature within a few days. This will give him currency control. Federal Reserve credit may be expanded by $3,000,000,000 or Treasury notes issued in that amount. The gold content of the dollar may be reduced by 50 per cent. There may be unlimited free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with the gold dollar. Silver for war debts up to $200,000,000 may be accepted at 50 cents an ounce. The voting on amendments and main bill tells the same story—The President is given the tremendous authority he asks in his plan to bring back prosperity.

¶ The farm relief bill itself conveys large powers to the Secretary of Agriculture. He is permitted drastic steps in controlling farm acreage and reducing production. But his powers, like those conferred upon the President, are permissive rather than mandatory. Features of a Senate battle were the split between the inflationists and the "sound money" men led by Senator Glass, and the decisive defeat of an amendment by Senator A. R. Robinson to pay the veterans' bonus immediately—Even inflation could not give the familiar clamor a convincing appearance of justice and right.

¶ France's delegate, Edouard Herriot, makes a telling farewell address over a banquet board in New York. He declares France will work hand in hand with America and Britain for world peace and economic rehabilitation. "The world not only needs practical reconstruction, but it needs political tranquillity." It is necessary that the peoples for whom the opportunity of permanent work will now be found must be freed from periodic assaults on civilization in the form of atrocious war. M. Herriot says he stands on a single platform—Politics and moral responsibility are intimately related.

¶ Geneva learns that the Washington parleys are already bearing fruit. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, reports that the United States has reached a disarmament accord with both Britain and France. It supports the British draft convention and agrees with France that Germany must not be permitted to rearm. Thus Count Rudolf Nadolny presents Germany's proposed amendments, which would double its regular army of 100,000 and count its 1,600,000 or more private soldiers as mere civic police, against a solid opposition. Even Italy remains silent—Germany is expected to revise its demands.

¶ New York hears the Adolf Hitler régime defended by Dr. Hans Luther, new German Ambassador. What is going on in Germany is "the national rebirth of a people." He maintains the revolution has taken place within the forms of the pre-revolutionary constitution. No other government in the world, declares the Ambassador, surpasses Germany in its eagerness for international co-operation. The thousand-year-old wish of the German people is coming true—They are following other great peoples in achieving their true nationhood.

¶ London learns of the economic armistice which America will propose at the World Economic Conference. Norman H. Davis, flying from Geneva, tells the organizing committee the plan includes something far wider than a tariff truce. It will embrace the full range of governmental action which tends to put restrictions on commerce. While no nations can be committed in advance, the invitations to the powers will carry information of the American plan. The British authorities, just negotiating an agreement with Germany, are pleased with the American idea—They see in it vast possibilities of trade revival.

¶ The newest queen of the American merchant marine comes to dock at New York in readiness for her first transatlantic trip. The Washington, which has completed her fast trial runs off the Virginia Capes, is a sister ship to the Manhattan. She will sail on May 10 for Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg. The 24,000-ton passenger liner cost $10,500,000, $9,000,000 of which went for wages in shipyards and factories. She and the Manhattan are the first Atlantic liners to be built in the United States in 35 years. Capt. George Fried, sea hero, who will be in command, has an ambition—He will try to prove the Washington the fastest cabin liner afloat.

New Polish Railway Carries Coal to Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

OPENING of a new main railway line linking Poland's chief industrial district in Silesia with its only port of Gdynia took place recently.

The line, which runs from Herby to Gdynia, was built by the combined financial efforts of a Polish-French Society. It shortens the distance to the coast and will benefit coal export.

Herriot Pledges France's Support In Trade Revival

Coöperation With Britain and U. S. Promised in Farewell Speech

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—Assurance that France would work hand in hand with the United States and England for world peace and economic rehabilitation were the parting words of M. Edouard Herriot, when the Republic's envoy-extraordinary to the politico-economic onference called by President Roosevelt in Washington, left here today for home.

In interviews with the press and in an address before the French Chamber of Commerce in the United States and the Franco-American societies in New York last night, M. Herriot reiterated this pledge and amplified the third paragraph of the joint communiqué issued by the President and him yesterday that the two governments "are looking with like purpose at the main problems of the world and the objectives of the World Economic Conference" which is to be called in London on June 12.

"The world not only needs practical reconstruction, but it also needs political tranquillity," he told a distinguished audience that had gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to honor him. "It is necessary that the people for whom we are going to try to reëstablish the opportunities for permanent work essential to the continuation of family life should feel themselves free from the periodical assaults on civilization in the form of atrocious war."

Franco-American Ties

"I have come here first of all, as you know, to bring closer the ties of French-American friendship," he continued, ". . . the world is upside down; the world is worried. Here and there, in every country, stalks misery and grief and profound suffering, and there is not a man in public life worthy of his name who does not feel this deeply.

"I think for my part that politics and moral responsibility must be intimately related. If I did not think this, I should not be here tonight.

"Many kinds of problems confront us—problems of tariffs, problems of currency, problems of international relations, problems of mutual confidence. France, a nation often slandered, is not an egotistic nation. . . . She knows no hatred, no aversion to any other people in the world, and her great joy would be to be able to collaborate usefully in this work which now confronts us in the restoration of humanity. And for the technical part of that work, France has charged us to collaborate with our American and English friends.

Commends Work of Experts

"And already I am able to say that in these few days of active work—thanks especially to the efforts of the experts—major principles have been established.

"Scarcely a week ago one still wondered whether a world conference was possible. Despite the difficulties caused by recent events, the wisdom of the men responsible has resulted already in an outline of the great work which must be continued under the leadership of the great man who called us to Washington."

"Let us try to unite all the peoples of wisdom and experience," he said, "and let us try especially to unite in effort the United States and France."

M. Herriot took part in the dedication of La Maison Française at Rockefeller Center this morning, following which he went aboard the Ile de France, of the French Line, which steamed at noon for France.

Roosevelt-Bennett Negotiations Indicate Reciprocal Tariffs

Canadian Prime Minister Completes First Flight of Visiting Dignitaries—United States to Attend Wheat Conference at Geneva

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29—As Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, today left Washington—the last of the first flight of dignitaries who are coming here—it became evident that many tangible results of the talks are already available.

The first is the tariff truce which Mr. Norman H. Davis, American plenipotentiary, is proposing today in London.

The second will be American acceptance of an invitation to attend a wheat conference on May 10 in Geneva. This meeting, bringing together Canada, Argentina, Australia and the United States, will be held under the auspices of the League's Economic Committee. The United States will accept as soon as official invitations come.

The third is a definitely improved understanding on the currency situation, which may soon be converted into an announcement of a currency truce. It might be coincidental with the tariff truce.

Fourth will be commencement of direct negotiations with Canada for a reciprocal trade agreement. This waits upon authority from Congress, which will be asked in a few days.

These are only four direct and practical results of the Washington talks. More broadly, of course, a continuing better understanding has been forged with France and Great Britain on all the great outstanding issues of the day. But this is to show that the practical details are not forgotten.

In a general sense, Washington observers and keen students among the visitors from abroad consider that the understanding on American participation in the world peace machinery is the most fundamental of the new policies evolved here. From the European angle this is certainly estimated at its full value, as an epochal expansion of the peace mechanism which has been sadly shaken by events of the past two years. They await more precise information, both at the disarmament sessions in Geneva and in the talks at Washington, as to the exact lines which President Roosevelt will recommend to Congress and the American people.

But the lesser points, beginning with the tariff truce, are a full indication of the pragmatic value of the Washington talks. By the holiday on tariffs the American Government hopes to assure business interests the world over that no more obstacles to trade will be set up for the contemplated period.

The proposal initially is for a truce running from the present until the conference meets, June 12, with an extension to the duration of the conference hoped for, either now, or at that date. Mr. Norman H. Davis is fully putting Washington's views before the meeting of the Organizing Committee in London today.

Certain obstacles have already come to the State Department's attention, but they are not expected to be insuperable. Official anxieties have been expressed in Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay that the truce might prevent Britain and France protecting themselves from

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Communist Ban On Party Slackers Opens at Moscow

Cleansing Process Goes Further Than Previous Drastic Procedure

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP)—New and drastic orders were issued today for the great cleansing of the Communist Party which is designed to eliminate all "careerists, hypocrites and actual enemies."

Almost a million members and candidates for membership may be affected by the cleansing process, the orders indicated. They were issued by the party's Central Control Committee to take effect June 1 and last through November.

Although preliminary weeding out of undesirable elements began with the first of the year, today's instructions set the period for a final comprehensive drive designed to rid the party not only of hostile members but "unstable and undisciplined" members, honest though they may be.

The decree contemplates the reduction of all "insufficiently trained" members to the rank of candidate for a probationary period of one year. The purpose of this is to increase their political knowledge and sense of responsibility. The party also establishes an even lower grade labeled "sympathizers" in which present candidates, regarded as inadequately trained to fulfill their party obligations, will be placed for a year.

There are at present 3,200,000 in the party. Of these 1,200,000 are candidates. The 3,200,000 total includes 1,400,000 admitted in the last 2½ years.

Pointing out that because of recent admissions "many strange elements have penetrated the ranks," the decree calls for a stern examination of the credentials of all members and for ruthless pruning to restore "iron discipline" in Soviet Russia's ruling and only political party.

The Council of People's Commissars decreed a wide extension of the passport system recently introduced in the largest cities by declaring today that henceforth it is to be applied to the populations of all cities, workers' settlements, all new plants, enterprises, to transport, state farms and tractor stations, as well as to all persons living within 100 kilometers of Russia's western frontier.

Japan Prepares Drive on Peiping As Chinese Yield

Invaders Organize Pursuit as Sturdy Eight-Day Defense Breaks

TOKYO, April 29 (AP)—Chinese troops, according to Japanese reports, are retreating toward Peiping from the north, following Japanese attacks.

The Japanese were said to be reorganizing their forces for pursuit toward the former imperial capital of China. A follow-up attack is planned, latest dispatches said, although the Japanese command previously had declared that its aim was merely to break up Chinese concentration immediately south of Koupeikow, the pass through the Great Wall north of Peiping.

It was near this pass that the Chinese lines were reported to have been broken in an assault by the eighth Japanese division of Lieut.-Gen. Yoshikazu Nishi. The retreat then was started by Chinese regulars sent north by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The losses of the Chinese, who for eight days had fought doggedly, were declared heavy.

Japanese Launch Division As Defenders Intrench

TOKYO, April 28 (AP)—A sanguinary battle southwest of Koupeikow on the road to Peiping entered the eighth day today with Lieut. Gen. Toshikazu Nishi hurling his entire eighth division into the conflict.

This action was taken when one of the two brigades of the division, under Maj.-Gen. Tadashi Kawahara, failed to smash the stubborn Chinese resistance.

A Rengo (Japanese) news dispatch from Changchun, Manchuria, Japanese military headquarters, said Nishi claimed important positions were occupied by the Japanese, compelling the Chinese to retreat, but the points were not specified.

The Tokyo War Office asserted that General Nishi's objectives were merely the destruction of Chinese concentrations between Koupeikow and Miyun, 35 miles north of Peiping, and that the Japanese did not intend to occupy even Miyun, much less Peiping.

The Chinese concentrations included three divisions of the army of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, military chief of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Chinese Eastern Railway Renamed by Manchoukuo

TOKYO, April 29 (AP)—Manchoukuo has invited Russia to present proposals for settlement of the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway. The proposals would be discussed at a meeting early in May.

A compromise will be sought to break the deadlock which has seriously strained relations between the Soviet Government and Japan.

Meanwhile it was learned today that the Manchoukuan Ministry of Communications has changed the name of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the North Manchurian Railway. Manchoukuo considers that the former name implied that the road, which has been jointly operated by Russia and Manchoukuo, is merely an extension of the Russian Trans-Siberian system.

Senate Confirms Mrs. Ross

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Nomination of Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, as director of the mint was confirmed yesterday by the Senate.

America Offers Truce on Tariffs To World Parley

Would Call Halt on All Sorts of Restrictions on Free Exchange

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 29—Vast vistas of the possibilities of trade revival have been opened with the disclosure the United States intends to open the World Economic Conference by a proposal for an economic armistice. The opening date of the conference was formally fixed as June 12.

Flying here from Geneva to meet with the organizing committee of the conference, Mr. Norman H. Davis outlined the American plan. It is to ask for a tariff truce, the American Ambassador-at-Large declared, adding that this term is not broad enough, as it will include all of the governments withholding tariff increases, exchange restrictions, increases in new quotas, additional bounties on exports—in fact halt the entire range of governmental action tending to put new restrictions on commerce.

The organizing committee has no authority to commit nations in advance, but Mr. Davis requests that when invitations are sent out they will include advice to the world of the American plan. There is no indication of what length the truce would be, but at least until the conference is completed. The reaction of England and France to the economic armistice is not fully explored, although the British Government has been advised in advance of the American intentions.

Economic Structure Planned

The only items on the agenda when the meeting started were to fix the date and decide whether applications of the various international organizations be allowed to attend the conference in an advisory capacity. Two such bodies, the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Institute of Agriculture, already have received permission.

But in the background behind these purely formal proceedings the assembled delegates had a picture of the whole colossal structure planned by the committee of experts who have drawn up the agenda for the conference.

Experts met today on the morrow of the publication of details of the first tariff reductions made by Britain since the protectionist policy was adopted in 1931. They are contained in an agreement just negotiated with Germany and there

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

'Use Two Watches' Called Solution To Daylight Time

Found! A way to solve this Daylight Saving Time muddle, which goes into effect in Massachusetts and 14 other states tomorrow morning at 2 o'clock.

Carry two watches.

Have one on daylight and the other on standard time. When you're bound for a train (all trains by federal law are compelled to run on standard time), pull out the standard time watch (if you can remember the right pocket), and then when you get away from the station and want to know what time it is when you get home for supper, use the daylight timepiece. Now is it clear?

This idea is especially beneficial to traveling salesmen, who will find themselves driving first through one town with the new summer time and then into another which forbids the sun saving plan. Although Daylight Saving Time becomes effective throughout all Massachusetts, other states have different ideas about it. Connecticut forbids the use of the new time and rules that Standard Time must be displayed on all clocks in public places. West Greenwich is the only town in Rhode Island which will not go on summer time, while in New Hampshire, Nashua and Derry unofficially will observe it in that State. Benningston stands alone in Vermont as an observer of daylight time.

Now, after all this, do you know which way to push the hands of your clock? In case you have forgotten, it is one hour AHEAD. At 2 a. m. Sunday, by order of the laws which govern Daylight Saving Time, it will automatically become 3 a. m. But don't worry about the lost hour, you'll get it back again next September. In the meantime, is there anybody who knows just where that little hour is?

The Monitor Index

Saturday, April 29, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 2
Progress in Education 6
Interior Decoration and Antiques 7
Book Reviews and Literary News 8
The Home Forum 9
Canceling Error
[With French Translation]
Radio Programs 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

What is the chief argument against cutting the gold content of the dollar? The editorial "The Gold Content" answers this question. Mr. Biennerhassett is again with us on the editorial page.

In working out the color scheme for your kitchen and breakfast room the ideas presented on the Interior Decoration page may interest you.

Just how to go about looking up the "family histories" of words is related in the article "Making the Dictionary Tell Us." Progress in Education page.

A summary of the week's news appears on the news map on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, Pict-O-Grams, the Children's Page, and the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page.

Farm-Inflation Bill Passes In Senate by Vote of 64-20; Gives President New Power

New Broom for President

Following are some of the main points of the farm relief bill in three sections covering direct agricultural relief, farm mortgage relief and inflation:

Authorizes President to increase Federal Reserve credits by a maximum of $3,000,000,000.

To cut gold dollar in half.

To accept $200,000,000 in silver at 50 cents an ounce during next six months for war debt payments.

To issue maximum of $3,000,000,000 Treasury notes with which to buy back Government obligations; secured not by gold but solely by credit of the United States.

To fix a ratio of gold to silver and to permit free coinage of silver at the stipulated ratio.

Authorizes President and Secretary of Agriculture to license producers and processors of staples, such as wheat, cotton and hogs and to limit the domestic market to domestic consumption demands, at fixed prices based on the 1909-1914 average.

Guarantee cost of production to farmers.

To cut production of agricultural crops to domestic needs by leasing marginal lands and withdrawing specified acreage.

To re-finance farm mortgages at 4½ per cent interest by federal bonds with only interest guaranteed.

Permits Price Fixing of Crops and Guarantee to the Farmer

Reduces Production By Land Withdrawal

Enables President to Halve Gold Dollar and Issue $3,000,000,000 Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29—By a three-to-one vote the Senate yesterday adopted the Thomas inflation amendment to the farm relief bill, and then immediately afterward, by the same overwhelming majority, passed the farm bill. Prompt House action is assured, and before another week is out President Roosevelt will have such authority to control the currency as has been vouchsafed no other President.

Earlier in the day the Senate knocked over an effort to revive the bonus payment scheme in connection with the inflation bill. This proposal was defeated, 60 to 28.

One important change was made in the inflation bill before adoption; this was inclusion of a silver amendment permitting acceptance of silver in payments of war debt, up to a maximum of $200,000,000, at a price of 50 cents an ounce. This change had Administration approval and was adopted, 53 to 32.

The original Thomas amendment which added the provisions for controlled inflation to the farm bill got the big vote of 64 to 21, while the final vote taken by the Senate on the inclusive farm bill itself sent that far-reaching measure through to the tune of 64 to 20.

Roosevelt in Full Control

The record of these several votes all told the same story—the Administration was in control at every step in the controversy. It gave also a graphic manifestation of the mood of the Senators to give President Roosevelt every shred of authority he desires in carrying through the economic battle that he is waging.

The controversy over the combined agriculture-inflation measures has proceeded for three weeks. It has brought a split between the permissive inflationist as against the old-fashioned "sound money" schools with the Administration throwing its overwhelming support to the former.

The farm bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make almost as many drastic steps in regard to controlling farm acreage and reducing production as does the inflation bill to the President to curb deflation.

The cardinal fact in both is that the new powers are permissive, and not mandatory. Congress has transferred its powers to the Executive for the duration of the economic battle. The President can even go so far as to cut the gold content of the dollar in half—but he is left absolute master as to whether he shall take this step. Congress has not ordered him to; it has merely given him the authority.

A swift review of the legislative situation reveals that the Roosevelt Administration has only begun to ask for increased powers from Congress.

With these two matters out of the way in joint bill, Mr. Roosevelt is next expected to ask Congress to authorize him to reduce tariffs at his discretion by 50 per cent.

Next Step to Aid Industry

The next step is expected to be action permitting him to stimulate revival of business by direct grants to selected industries, whose conditions of employment he will control. This will be carried through under provisions of what has come to be known as the Rorty-Kent plan.

Nearly all commentators on the inflation bill just passed make the point emphasized by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia yesterday that the Federal Reserve System already has authority to increase credit and currency, and that some of the new sections add little to the present power.

There is already today more currency in circulation, it is pointed out, than there was at the height of the 1929 boom.

The Reserve System has now authority to issue credit to the amount of $4,000,000,000; whereas the first section of the new bill gives authority to issue only an additional $3,000,000,000. What the country needs, it is emphasized, is not more currency and credit, but the employment of the currency and credit already available.

Mr. Roosevelt has already apparently anticipated this need for his next series of measures will deal with positive steps to start factory wheels running again, probably through a system of direct bonuses and government subsidies to basic key industries. By these measures, it is hoped, the credit already available will actually be utilized.

Iowa Guardsmen To Protect Farm Sale at Denison

Troops Rushed to Scene of Riot—Judge's Attackers Face Prosecution

LE MARS, Iowa, April 29 (AP)—The state militia, called to quiet farm disturbances, today arrested two farmers, John Kunkel and T. K. Ernst, alleged to have been involved in the dragging of Judge Charles C. Bradley of Le Mars from his bench to threaten him with hanging on Thursday.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29 (AP)—Iowa officials moved today to punish those responsible for disorders by farmers who abducted a judge at Le Mars and rioted at Denison. At the latter place about a dozen men were injured when from 300 to 500 militant agriculturalists fought with state agents and deputies attempting a mortgage foreclosure sale.

The sale was postponed until today and national guardsmen were rushed to Denison yesterday just as they were to Le Mars, where on the previous ay a mob of farmers dragged District Judge Charles C. Bradley from his bench and mistreated him when he refused to take an oath not to sign any more foreclosure decrees.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Leon Powers, was instructed to go to Le Mars Monday to start criminal action against Judge Bradley's abductors, at the same time the Attorney-General, Mr. Edward L. O'Connor, deputized former Judge Frank S. Hallagan as an assistant with instructions to proceed with a thorough investigation of the Denison riot in which fists and clubs flew wildly for some minutes. Three state agents were among those hurt. About 10 other officers were also injured, none of them seriously.

Civil officials of both state and county government were compiling lists of names of persons believed to have participated in the outbreaks. These were to be scanned by the prosecutors for possible action.

Hardly had one force of national guardsmen from Des Moines been dispatched to Le Mars under the command of Col. Glenn Haynes than news of the new outbreak at Denison reached the State House. Troops from Council Bluffs, Red Oak, Neola, and Glenwood were rushed to the scene.

There they found farmers and vigilantes alike suffering from injuries received in a free-for-all which started as Sheriff Hugo J. Willy was crying a farm sale. Maj.-Gen. Matt A. Tinley took charge of the situation. Martial law was proclaimed and the militia installed. "When the sale is continued," General Tinley said, "the soldiers will be on duty at the farm house."

Illinois to Assist Farmers With Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29—The State of Illinois has stepped in to help distressed farmers hold on to their farms by aiding in negotiations between debtor and creditor to prevent foreclosure proceedings.

Plans for a series of county farm debt adjustment committees have been completed by the state-wide farm debt adjustment committee whose members met here this week, it is announced by Mr. Walter W. McLaughlin of the State Department of Agriculture, and the county committees will be appointed shortly by Gov. Henry Horner.

"The objective of the state-wide farm debt adjustment committee, and the county committee, is to give practical expression to Governor Horner's desire to keep good farmers, who are in financial straits mainly because of the depression, from losing their farms through foreclosure proceedings," Mr. McLaughlin said.

House Eases Way To Lighten Loads Of Home Owners

Passes Bill to Refinance City Mortgages at Not More Than 5 P. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29 — The home mortgage relief bill, important stone in the Roosevelt arch of national reconstruction, sailed triumphantly through a quiescent House last night with all the self-assurance Administration measures possess during these days of White House control.

Opposition to the bill as a whole was negligible. The two days consumed in debate resulted from the efforts of more radical members of the House to further liberalize the already broad terms of the President's plan for relieving the urban home owner.

Intended to do for city dwellers what the farm mortgage relief bill will do for debt-burdened farmers, the measure would set up an emergency home owners' loan corporation within the present Home Loan Bank System in the hope that this old system, a disappointment to its sponsors, may at last become effective.

The new corporation would exchange its bonds for mortgages which it would then refinance at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent. In addition it would be authorized to make certain cash advances to the owners to enable them to pay taxes. Funds for the corporation would be secured by Treasury subscription of stock up to a limit of $200,000,000 and by the issuance of corporation bonds to a limit of $2,000,000,000, said bonds to bear 4 per cent interest to be guaranteed by the Government.

Greatest benefit offered to home owners by the bill is the opportunity to refinance existing mortgages on which they are now paying interest rates far in excess of the 5 per cent proposed. It is estimated that it would enable a home owner to carry his debt at a cost of about $8 per month per $1000 of indebtedness. Only homes worth $15,000 or less would be eligible for the proposed help and no cash would be advanced to take up mortgages or make new loans.

Market Continues To Show Strength

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Stocks surged up buoyantly in a fast-moving market today.

Heavy buying appeared at the opening and many leading issues showed overnight gains of $1 to $2 on blocks of 1000 to 10,000 shares.

One of the largest blocks was 10,000 shares of General Motors at $19.62, up 37 cents. Allied Chemical jumped $2 to $89.50 on a 5000-share transaction, while 8000 shares of U. S. Steel opened at $44.87, up $1.37. The preferred rallied $1.50 to $76.87.

Cotton futures here opened with gains of about $1 a bale.

The dollar resumed its decline against foreign currencies, sterling rising 6 cents at the opening to $3.84. Advices to Wall Street from abroad attributed the decline of American currency to renewed "bear" selling.

Commodity markets here were generally firm to strong. Sugar and rubber futures opened higher, while silver made overnight gains of one-tenth to slightly more than a full cent an ounce.

Sunday Amusement Bill Signed by Gov. Ely

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed three bills, one of which lifts restrictions on the operation of certain amusement functions at parks and beach resorts on Sundays. These functions include bowling alleys, photograph galleries and games approved by the State Department of Public Safety.

The other bills call for biennial elections in Malden and for increasing from $200 to $300 the amount of local taxes exempt from penalty interest for nonpayments.

Los Angeles Averts Milk War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Stabilization of the milk industry in this area is believed to have been accomplished and a pending milk "war" averted by the organization of independent bottlers into an association, according to Mr. W. J. Kuhrt, chairman of the Milk Arbitration Board.

Non-Barking Dogs in Many Classes Exhibited in Noiseless Boston Show

A noiseless dog show! An exhibition of poodles and shepherds, St Bernards and setters, representatives of all breeds and no complaints from the tenants of the shops on either side. And never did show dogs pose so effortlessly for the inspection of judges. And never were dogs divided into such classes for judging.

There was a most amusing class, the winner of which was a roly-poly police puppy that studied with a brow of wrinkled perplexity the leg that mysteriously protuded from beneath him as he squatted on his haunches. Second prize was taken by an alert Sealyham trembling on the verge of a whirlwind chase of a fly that had settled on his tail.

What kind of dogs were they? Well, the police puppy was cast in plaster, the Sealyham was of china. In fact, the whole exhibition was called a China Dog Show, but the materials used in their construction ran from china and pottery to bronze and iron, from delicately carved ivory to the copper that made weatherproof the setter who was fashioned to point his questing nose toward the veering winds atop some country roof.

Two greyhounds exquisitely fashioned in marble took first prize as the most graceful. In the most truthful class a huge St. Bernard, carved out of wood by some patient Swiss craftsman, lay in so lifelike a pose that one waited expectantly for him to raise one carved eyebrow.

But, since dogs have other uses than posing, however graceful, there were utilitarian dogs on display also. One carved dachshund looks out upon the world with a perpetual expression of surprise with eyes that revolve in dilated sockets, one eye for the hour, the other for the minute, making it not a watch dog, but a dog clock. Beside him a Dalmatian stands docilely and allows his tail to be pulled to provide a tape measure.

The utility of the exhibition conducted at the Louis Joseph Galleries, Newbury Street, Boston, as a whole lay in the announcement that proceeds from the show were to be donated to the Associate Nursery School.

Heavier Income Tax Proposed In $25,000,000 Bill

Legislative Committee Is Ready to Report New Revenue Measure

A heavier burden of taxation for those citizens of Massachusetts who still have the capacity to pay, to give relief to those who have reached the end of their resources, has been voted on favorably by the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Based on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's proposals, the committee is prepared to report a bill providing for the raising of $25,000,000 in revenues to be garnered from several new sources of taxation and from increases in income taxes. The heaviest flow of new funds would spring from a prospective sales tax of 2 per cent on commodities.

In addition, reductions in income tax exemptions would impose heavier taxes on both married and single men. Heads of families would be allowed exemptions of $1500 instead of the present $2000. Exemptions for dependents are continued but that for a wife is reduced from $500 to $200.

In all, not more than $3000 can be claimed in exemptions and incomes over $8000 are allowed no exemptions.

Other avenues of revenue as outlined by the committee would be a $2 poll tax for women, an increase from 1½ to 2 per cent on earned incomes, 10 per cent additional on 1933 income tax bills, and a tax on domestic corporations, heretofore exempt.

The amount to be raised would be $5,000,000 less than that asked for by the Governor in his special message of a week ago. The increase made in the Governor's recommendation for a 1 per cent tax on commodity sales was voted because it was believed the Governor's estimate of $10,000,000 to be obtained in revenues was incorrect. This tax would be shouldered chiefly by the consumer.

The consumer of electricity will be hit slightly by the proposed tax program. He will be asked to contribute a tax of one-twentieth of 1 cent a kilowatt hour, a levy so small as to be hardly noticeable.

In connection with its proposed tax program, the committee issued the following statement:

"The committee is in agreement on the necessity for a broad program of raising revenue. Not only is the credit of cities and towns in danger, thus endangering the credit of the Commonwealth itself, but in addition, thousands of taxpayers throughout Massachusetts have reached the limit of their resources and cannot pay any more.

"This revenue program will be the means of saving their homes. The Commonwealth must call upon every one of its citizens with remaining capacity to pay, to contribute additional taxes to successfully meet the crisis which is almost exclusively to be attributed to the increased cost of welfare.

"The capacity of real estate to continue to meet this demand is exhausted, and to press for more real estate taxes will mean the confiscation of many homes and real estate properties."

Music

Busch Quartet

The Adolf Busch String Quartet gave its first concert hereabouts at Paine Hall, Harvard University, last night, by gift of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress. The program was made up of the quartets by Haydn in D minor, op. 76, no. 2, and by Beethoven in B flat, op. 130.

This group's playing is marked by expertness, unanimity and force. It is apparently thoroughly dominated by its leader. Mr. Ernest Newman in his new biography of Wagner shows that in the first half of the nineteenth century in Germany, quartet playing was regarded as solo violin playing, with an accompaniment of three other string instruments. This tradition, one felt last night, has been perpetuated by the Busch Quartet. Mr. Busch's associates are really far too self-effacing.

The vehemence of the group's style did violence to the fabric of Haydn's quartet. It was as if Mr. Busch wanted to make Haydn sound like Reger. The worst of it was, he succeeded. Beethoven of course came off much better under this boisterous treatment; and his Cavatina could quiet the fury in the breasts of the players, so that they gave a moving utterance to its lovely measures. The large audience applauded the performance of both numbers with impartial enthusiasm. L. A. S.

Chickering Concert

A concert to commemorate the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the founding of the firm of Chickering & Sons took place last evening at Jordan Hall in the presence of a capacity audience. Mr. Jean Bedetti, principal cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Félix Fox, pianist, performed cello sonatas by Brahms (Op. 38, in E minor) and Rachmaninoff (Op. 19 in G minor); Mrs. Isabel French, soprano, sang a group of songs.

Rachmaninoff, essentially a colorist and a decorative artist, betrays his poverty of solid substance in his G minor cello sonata. The melodic material is poor, its treatment, despite some showy writing for the pianoforte, is not interesting enough to compensate for this fundamental weakness. The later Rachmaninoff has written much more worthily, but even now, the coloristic scope of the orchestra, the decorative possibilities of the pianoforte, the poetic suggestions of the song-form, suit him better than the formal pattern of the instrumental sonata. Mr. Bedetti, playing with high skill, with imagination and emotion, was admirably seconded by the brilliantly competent performance of Mr. Fox at the piano.

Mrs. French distilled from her songs the delicate charm, the elegance of style, the fine-spun, even fragile, lightness of tone, with which her Boston audiences are becoming familiar. Perhaps a greater differentiation of style might have been desired, last evening, between the classic restraint of Handel's "Care Selve" and the more lavish sentiment of Brahms's "Dein blaues Auge." With the fragrance of Strauss's "Ständchen" its almost breathless impatience might have been retained. There was a fine, dark, passion in her singing of Laparra's "Lettre à une Espagnole," a richly idyllic charm in Duparc's "Phidylé." Mrs. French was aided by the sympathetic accompaniments of Mr. Reginald Boardman.

Tanners Have Hopes In Peace Conference

SALEM, Mass., April 29 (AP)—Quiet hung over the leather districts of Peabody and Salem today as employers and strikers looked to a Sunday afternoon conference for a settlement of their difficulties.

A "peace" conference between strikers, manufacturers, the mayors of three cities and a citizens' committee of Peabody adjourned yesterday until Sunday. There was no great enthusiasm over the way things stood at the end of the conference, but faction leaders clung to the hope that the Sunday meeting would break the deadlock.

The strikers reiterated their demand for recognition of the National Shoe and Leather Workers Union. They held that workers were powerless to maintain "living" wage scales unless they were unionized. Manufacturers were just as firm in their stand not to recognize the union. A spokesman for the manufacturers did suggest, however, the formation of a union with local leaders which, he said, the manufacturers would treat with but would not recognize.

Zoning Methods Told In Harvard Volume

Thirty-six different ways of applying methods of transition zoning in cities are set forth in a new study by Assistant Prof. Arthur C. Comey of Harvard University for the fifth volume in the Harvard City Planning Studies.

"Transition zoning," says Professor Comey, "is the use of special clauses in a zoning ordinance to reduce the sharpness of the sudden change from one zoning district to the next." Many of the 36 principal categories are subdivided to show differences in detail, a few of the beneficial methods requiring for example, that a corner lot in a business district adjacent to a residence district on the side street, be used for business purposes on the business street only; that entrances to garages, except private ones, be prohibited within 50 feet of a residence district; that the height of buildings along the boundary of a more restricted district, be restricted; and that front yards or setbacks be required on business frontage adjacent to residence frontage to equal the residential setback.

Lindberghs Reach Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, completing their casual, cross-country jaunt of inspection for Trancontinental-Western Air, landed at Grand Central Airport in Glendale yesterday on a short flight from Kingman, Ariz.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NATIONALLY FAMOUS CHARAK FURNITURE

This piece was HAND MADE in the workshops of Charak Furniture Co., Boston, Mass. It is numbered ..... Made in Year .....

Every genuine Charak piece carries the label illustrated above.

NOW—FOR THE FIRST TIME ON SALE DIRECT TO THE PUBLIC AT OUR FACTORY SHOWROOMS

50% OFF USUAL RETAIL PRICES

A once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to own fine Georgian and Early American reproductions consisting of Highboys and Lowboys — Desks — Secretaries — Tables — Chests — Bedroom and Living Room Furniture — at extraordinary savings.

Our custom made upholstered furniture consisting of Sofas, Love Seats and Chairs are included in this sale at 50% OFF RETAIL PRICES.

PLENTY of PARKING SPACE AT OUR SHOW ROOMS

CHARAK FURNITURE COMPANY

38 WAREHAM STREET - BOSTON

In Back of the Union Park Street Cathedral . . . See map at right for directions to reach our showroom.

The Manhattan's Sister Ship

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON

Speedy New American Line Cabin Ship Which Will Compete With Foreign Rivals for North Atlantic Travel Trade.

Mr. P. Aroostook Spud Shows His Line At the New England Hotel Exposition

Mr. P. Aroostook Spud from down Maine way stepped out in his Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes this week and took a southward bound train to tell folks down in Boston some of the reasons why they should use Maine-grown potatoes.

He checked in at the Hotel Statler, unpacked his carpet bag and set about the ballroom of the hotel to arrange an exhibit of the famous Maine vegetable as the State's official representation in the three-day New England hotel exposition, which closes tonight.

Mr. Spud has had a glorious time. His booth has been one of the most popular at the show. A representative of the United States Department of Agriculture joined Mr. Spud in telling visitors to the show what they are doing to make the Maine potato more popular. They say the State is the largest potato-producing state in the country and is able to supply New England for at least ten months of the year. They have even shipped for the entire 12-month period, the exhibitors point out.

Now the Maine potato growers do not expect to popularize their product without some effort on their own part. And so they got together and decided that the best thing would be to pack them in individual packages instead of just shipping them by bulk or unmarked bags. Each farmer is now putting out his potatoes in attractive pack cartons and bags under a particular brand. This enables the housewife to buy a labeled product and gives her the opportunity to purchase Maine-grown potatoes when she so desires.

The potatoes in the cartons and bags are all graded and packed according to size, shape, etc. Only the best of the crop go into the packages. In other words, Mr. Spud says, "We are giving the potato a little show. It has been in the background too long when its quality and faithfulness should have merited something much better than it is getting right now."

"Mr. Hotel Man," Mr. Spud has been saying at the exposition, "we are the leading state from the standpoint of yield per acre, the average being nearly twice that of the average for the United States. With dealers in every locality it is easy to get deliveries of a potato of excellent cooking qualities. They are bright in appearance and of a texture which makes for better baking. Do we need your business? Surely, or we wouldn't be here, but we are willing to do our part."

And so tonight, Mr. Aroostook Spud repacks his carpetbag and goes down East again, hoping that his humble efforts in behalf of the success of the Maine potato will not have been in vain.

Relics of Egyptians Found at Jericho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Excavation of the Palace area at Jericho located last year by Prof. J. Garstang of Liverpool, is the principal objective of this season's work, which is being financed by Sir Charles Marston, a London manufacturer.

It has been found necessary to clear away certain buildings already excavated, including houses of the advanced Iron Age, attributable to the Israelite reoccupation of the site in the ninth century B. C., and at a lower level the foundations of a strong fortress of the Ramesside epoch, one of the remarkable features of this area. The walls of the building are from 4 feet to 6 feet thick, and they are faced with roughly polygonal blocks in the manner characteristic of early Hittite masonry.

It would seem that at about the time when the Philistines were established upon the seaboard of Palestine the Pharaohs of Egypt reasserted their control of the trade route with the interior by establishing upon the ruins of Jericho an outpost of Hittite mercenaries.

With the ground thus prepared, an area of about 1000 square yards, though falling steeply down the flank of the mound, h·· provided the long-sought opportunity of testing the Bronze Age levels by stratigraphic methods. The whole area was found to be covered by a stratum nearly 3 feet thick, which ran all down the slope, till it was lost upon the city walls above the spring. This stratum, composite in texture, comprised brick débris and earth. The foundations of the Hilani building, which were adopted to the steep descent, had dug deeply into this stratum, and at places indeed broken through it, in search of solid ground, but the underlying deposits pertain to the late Bronze Age.

Newest Liner Bids For American Trade On Trips to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29 — The United States liner Washington, newest queen of the merchant service, is due here tomorrow after completing sea trials off the Virginia Capes.

The 24,000-ton passenger ship sails May 10 on her maiden passage to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg. The Washington, and her sister Manhattan, are the first vessels built in the United States for the north Atlantic passenger trade in 35 years. Powerful turbines turning triple screws give the vessels a cruising speed of 20.5 knots. They are said to be the fastest cabin liners afloat.

The Washington cost $10,500,000 to build, of which $9,000,000 is estimated to have been spent in wages in American shipyards and factories. She is equipped to carry 1100 passengers in cabin, tourist and third classes.

Among the ultramodern features of the Washington's equipment are an electric winch weighing 40 tons for raising the anchors and warping the vessel into berth; electric galley ranges; four elevators, serving eight landings between D deck and the boat deck, and a system of electric clocks controlled by a master timepiece equipped with automatic impulse device for setting clocks ahead or back automatically as the ship covers a day's longitude.

Six times around the Washington's promenade makes one mile. And speaking of miles, no less than 45 miles of pipes were used in the vessel's plumbing. The Washington has nearly 30,000 pieces of silverware in sea shell pattern made especially for the dining saloons by an American firm of silversmiths.

Captain George Fried, famous for a number of gallant ocean rescues, will command the Washington. Mr. John Carstairs, veteran of the former crack liners, St. Paul and St. Louis, of the old American Line, will be the chief engineer. He supervised the installation of the Washington's machinery.

New Ship Sails

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—The Washington, one of the largest passenger vessels ever built in the United States, sailed today for New York, where it will be turned over to the United States Lines. The ship will make a short run to sea before docking tomorrow afternoon. Capt. George Fried, its skipper-designate, is a passenger.

Post Office Clerks Indorse Age-Limit Plan

A proposal to compel government employees to retire after 30 years of service has resulted from the desire of President Roosevelt to get as many young men as possible away from the influence of Communism, according to a speaker last night at the meeting of the Boston Branch 5, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, at the Hotel Manger.

Mr. Thomas F. Dolan, national president, called for all affiliated organizations to petition the President and Congress for a law compelling retirement of federal workers at the age of 60 and making retirement optional at the end of 30 years' service. The meeting finally voted in favor of the proposed law as urged by President Roosevelt.

'Wildcat Brewery' Operators Are Held

What has been termed the first "wildcat brewery" to be uncovered in New England since the legalization of 3.2 beer has come to light. Tolino M. Breda and Marito Breda, both of North Revere and charged with operating a "bootleg brewery," were held in $1000 each yesterday when they were brought before Mr. Edwin C. Jenny, United States Commissioner. The defendants were arrested following the seizure Thursday by Federal agents of a brewery plant valued at $10,000, with 16,000 gallons of beer awaiting bottling.

After the appearance of the two men Mr. Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States Attorney, issued a statement promising drastic action against illegal breweries.

New York Engineer Wins Miller Medal

Recent work by Mr. Henry Herbert Moss of New York in connection with welding in building and aircraft construction has resulted in his receiving the Samuel Wiley Miller medal of the American Welding Society. Mr. Moss, a native of Cleveland, and an engineer of the Linde Air Products Company, has attracted widespread attention for his achievements in the technical line in which he has specialized.

Idle Mill to Be Reopened

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 29 (AP)—The Mountain Mill Paper Company and Lake May Power Company in Lee, idle for a year and in the hands of a receiver, was purchased yesterday by Mr. Paul F. Moore of Springfield, president of the Westfield River Paper Company. The mill will be operated, giving employment to approximately 100 persons.

Boston-New York

$2

Leave Daily

900 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7307

141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-2644

9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight

TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY

Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

First Lady

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lois Moran, as Mrs. John P. Wintergreen in "Of Thee I Sing," at the Shubert.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The engagement of the Pulitzer prize musical play, "Of Thee I Sing," at the Shubert, has been extended for a fourth week, in response to popular demand. It enters its third week today.

The Abbey Theater Players from Dublin begin their third and final week at the Hollis Monday, when W. B. Yeats's one-act play, "The Words Upon the Window Pane," new to Boston, will precede Lennox Robinson's "The White-Headed Boy." On Friday evening T. C. Murray's "Autumn Fire" will be revived. Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon" will precede Synge's "Playboy" Tuesday evening, and Saturday evening Yeats's "Kathleen Ni Houlihan" will be curtain-raiser for the same play. "The New Gossoon" will be repeated Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening, "Juno and the Paycock" Wednesday evening and "The Far-Off Hills" Saturday afternoon.

Mr. George M. Cohan closes his engagement in "Pigeons and People" at the Colonial tonight.

At the Fine Arts, "Boys in Uniform" continues through tomorrow, to be succeeded Monday by the Russian film, "Shame."

Miss Ruth St. Denis and her company will give two dance recitals at the Colonial next week, on Thursday and Friday afternoons.

"Blossom Time," now at the Majestic, will be replaced Monday by "The Student Prince."

W. Somerset Maugham's adaptation of Chiarelli's play, "The Mask and the Face," will be presented by the Theater Guild at the Colonial Monday, for the first time on any stage.

Miss Katharine Cornell will bring "Alien Corn" into the Plymouth May 15.

Soong to Pay Visit To Boston Chinese

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to Geneva, will arrive in New York Wednesday or Thursday on his way to take part in President Roosevelt's international conferences, according to information received today by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau. The information came from the Chinese Consul-General at New York.

Later in the week, Friday or Saturday, Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance, will arrive with a staff of monetary experts, economic leaders, and attachés. Also, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to London, will arrive at the same time as Dr. Koo.

According to Dr. Hsieh, the Chinese are most enthusiastic in their appreciation of the invitation extended to them by President Roosevelt to participate in the Washington talks. He added that Mr. Soong will visit Boston in June, at which time he will be welcomed by the newly-formed Friends of China.

New England Enters Plea To Keep Navy Yards Open

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The New England Democratic delegation in Congress, led by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, today presented to President Roosevelt their appeal to keep the New England Navy Yards open.

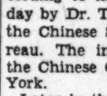
Accompanying the Senators and Representatives were State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and Mr. John F. Cantwell, president of the Boston Navy Yard Work Council.

Many Aliens Found On American Craft

Aliens constitute about 32 per cent of the seamen employed on the American merchant marine, below the grade of licensed officer, the United States Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection reveals.

During the year ending June 30, 1932, 127,500 native-born American seamen, 34,000 fully naturalized citizens and 76,500 aliens were shipped and re-shipped on American merchant vessels. The aliens included 17,000 British subjects; 1100 Germans and Spaniards and about 8000 Filipinos, Norwegians and South Americans, according to the records.

PARIS, FRANCE



Berteil

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hatters

10 rue du 4 Septembre
3 Place St. Augustin
134 Blvd. St. Germain

PARIS, FRANCE

You Can Get

Walk-Over SHOES

in PARIS

at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 and 21, Blvd. des Capucines

FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED

Just as you get them at home. Up-to-date American style.

AAA to E

Dr. Marsh to Lead 'Friends of China' Society in Boston

As a means to promote friendly relations between the United States and China, a "Friends of China" society was formed last night at the meeting in Boston's Chinatown. The organization, which brings together educators, business leaders and others throughout New England, was established through the efforts of Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau of Boston.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, was elected president of the newly-formed society. Other officers include Mrs. William E. Chenery, first vice-president, Judge Emma Fall Schofield, second vice-president; Mr. Alton L. Miller, long associated with the Chinese Mission, third vice-president; the Rev. Dr. William R. Leslie, secretary; Col. William Moy, Chinese Army Engineering Corps, temporary secretary, and Dr. William E. Chenery, treasurer. Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was elected honorary president.

At the meeting, Dr. Hsieh announced that Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance, will visit Boston late in May, and he hoped that Dr. Quo Tai-Chi, Chinese Ambassador to London, would accompany him after they have discussed economic problems with President Roosevelt at Washington.

Dr. Hsieh said that the Friends of China would tender a reception to the Chinese statesman. According to Dr. Hsieh, the newly-formed society will be open not only to persons in Boston but to those from all over New England as well.

Shrine Circus Plays To Crowd at Arena

"Ladeez and gentulmen, you are about to witness the most thrilling, most stupendous, most gorgeous spectacle ever staged."

Yes, sir, the circus is in town, with all its color, its "barkers" and its "gi-gantic" performances. The place is the Boston Arena, the show is the Shrine Circus, under the auspices of the Aleppo Temple, and the time, 2 and 8 p. m. daily through Sunday.

The event opened yesterday with an afternoon and evening performance, the first of which was attended mostly by children. In the evening, approximately 6000 persons attended. The circus street parade, the big event for "side-line witnesses," was staged this morning, with everything from elephants to clowns in line.

No spectator missed any performance at the Arena, for the circus is a one-ring affair. Some of the outstanding acts were May Wirth's bareback rides, Tiny Kline's slide across the Arena clinging to a wire with only a mouthpiece, and the exhibition drill by the flag patrol, 2nd Company, Aleppo Temple Drill Corps. More than a score of acts are staged at each performance. Carter's diving horse appears in a "thrilling" leap from a 40-foot tower into a pool outside the Arena each afternoon and evening.

HOME MADE

Swiss Cream Caramels

of which people say:

"The best I have ever tasted"

The pure sweet table cream of rare richness accounts for the velvety creaminess and delicious flavour of the caramels.

Tourists appreciate their nutritious value.

Sportspeople consider them as a concentrated food in the vest pocket.

Sold by all the MERCURE SHOPS

(The largest chain grocers in Switzerland) or direct from the Head Office:

MERCURE, 8 RUE DE LAUPEN, BERNE, SWITZERLAND

Mills Says Duty Of All Is to Back Roosevelt Bills

Unsound, He Says, But If Accepted Should Have Best Coöperation

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29 (AP)—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech yesterday before the Indiana Republican Editorial Association assailed as unsound the Roosevelt Administration's inflation, farm relief and labor measures but said "if we are to follow these policies it is the duty of all to contribute as best each may to their success.

"Personally, I would waive all objections as to details if the main purpose be constructive, and, recognizing that the Administration has a clear mandate from the people, I would resolve doubtful questions in its favor and be willing to subordinate my own judgment. Moreover, under present conditions, I recognize the force of the argument in favor of experimentation.

"But we cannot be expected to sacrifice our deepest convictions and principles. When measures go so far as to be subversive to the principles upon which our government is founded, and to run counter to the spirit of our institutions, then we must speak out."

Analyzing the farm relief bill and the labor control measures advocated by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, for incorporation in the 30-hour work week, Mr. Mills said:

"Under the terms of these two bills the executive branch of the United States Government is not only to take over the taxing power, but is to have the right to fix prices of some of the necessities of life, to control the production of basic commodities, to license business, to regulate the hours of work, to establish the wage scales and to fix the production of every individual industrial establishment in the country. . . .

"If there exists any such power in the Federal Government, tear up your histories and your constitutions. The federal form of government, with local control and responsibility, the only successful form of government for this immense country, will be destroyed."

Use CITROVIN instead of vinegar

1 liter contains the juice of 25 lemons and is noted for its delicious natural flavour and lasting freshness.

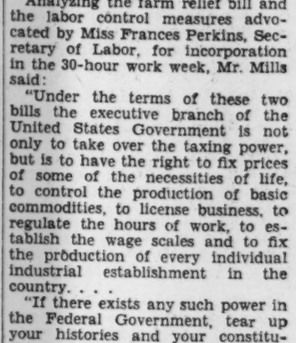
Obtainable in Switzerland at Merkur and all Grocery shops.

In England ask for the same product under the name

Lemovin

Agents: S. D. Simond & Co. Limited

28 Monument Street, London, E. C. 3



Rococo

Biscuit von seltener Feinheit

WERNLI QUALITÄT

WERNLI BISCUITS

TRIMBACH-OLTEN, Switzerland

You want to grow, dearie, and become a fine big man; well, POP will give you a cup of chocolate every morning. You'll like that, won't you?

CACAO Cailler

F 33

MERCURE

Largest Chain Grocers in Switzerland

Chocolates: Cailler, Kohler, Lindt, Tobler

Confectionery: Home-made Cream Caramels, Ice-Bonbons, Hutmacher

Biscuits Steuri-Wernli

Events Tonight

Daylight saving begins tomorrow—set all clocks ahead one hour.

Wellesley College: "Prom event," with presentation of Sheridan's "The Critic," by Dartmouth Players, 8:15.

Massachusetts Law Society: Banquet in honor of Mr. John H. Blanchard, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Series of tableaux, "Then and Now," Veterans Building, Concord, 8.

Newton Dramatic Club: Performance of "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," Newton Centre Women's Clubhouse, 8:15.

Saturday Evening Club Dramatic Group: Presentation of "Company's Coming," Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Square and Compass Club: "Ladies' Night," minstrel show, presented by Rainbow Girls, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Phi Kappa Fraternity: Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): International Institute Interclub dance, 8.

New England Hotel Exposition: Dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"The New Gossoon," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Boys in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.
Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:30, 7:35, 9:50.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

The Dance

Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Public recital by Edouard du Buron, assisted by some of his pupils. 8:15.

Events Sunday

Harriet E. Richards Coöperative House of B. U.: Annual banquet, 328 Bay State Road, 12.

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England Arts and Crafts, through May 15. Motion picture, "What Time Is It?" 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Christian Citizenship Class: Talk in series, "Religion and Patriotism," by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, Copley Methodist Church, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 2.

Longwood Towers: Concert by the Hubbard Chorus, Longwood Avenue, Brookline, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert by club choir, with Boston Choristers, 448 Beacon Street, 3:30.

Bannockburn Society: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

Emmanuel Church, West Roxbury: Performance of sacred cantata, "The Woman of Syehar," by choir of St. Anne's Church, Lowell, 7:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Chardon String Quartet, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Elegy, Caprice, from the Quartet ..... Harold Morris
Quartet in A minor ..... Franz Schubert
Allegro ma non troppo
Andante
Minuetto
Allegro moderato

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3:30 p. m.

Mechanics Building—Band of 400, proceeds for Boston Musicians' Relief Society, 8:30.

Public Library (Lecture Hall)—Concert by the Mereminska Trio, 8.

Events Monday

Boston Universalist Ministers: Discussion of denominational affairs, Church of Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Boston Ruskin Club: Annual meeting, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 2.

West Roxbury Women's Club: Annual luncheon and bridge, Charles River Country Club, 1.

New England Women's Club: Annual meeting, election of officers, 11; May breakfast, 1; Hotel Kenmore.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): May Day Party for Girl Reserves, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Arts and Crafts exhibit through May 15. Indian Lore Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4. Open daily 4 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

May Breakfast for Girl Scouts, Cedar Hill, Waltham, 12. Afternoon tea at the Old Farm House.

Congregation Ministers: Meeting, Symposium on "Re-Thinking Missions from the Minister's Viewpoint," 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:30, 7:35, 9:50.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free, Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pastels by Pamella S. Adams and sculptures by Anna Coleman Ladd. Through April 29.

Cassan Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Water colors by C. Crosby Allen. Through April 29.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham and water colors by Elizabeth R. Withington. Through May 2.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, other hours by appointment. Open Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

The Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff, April 24—May 6.

Doll & Richards, 338 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings for children's books by Marguerite Davis. Through May 13.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight except on southeast coast.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight in extreme west portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler tonight except in north portion.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds, diminishing tonight and becoming east or southeast Sunday, and partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	56	Montreal	46	50
Bismarck	46	56	Nantucket	50	50
Boston	56	56	New Orleans	70	90
Buffalo	46	58	New York	58	58
Calgary	36	42	Norfolk, Va.	62	70
Charleston	62	70	North Platte	54	78
Chicago	58	76	Philadelphia	58	68
Cincinnati	58	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	64
Denver	44	74	Pittsburgh	62	70
Eastport, Me.	42	44	Portland, Me.	48	48
Hatteras	66	68	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu, T. H.	..	76	St. Louis	62	80
Jupiter, Fla.	72	..	St. Paul	52	62
Helena, Mont.	40	64	Salt Lake City	50	72
Huron, S. D.	56	70	San Francisco	50	54
Jacksonville	66	76	Santa Fe, N. M.	30	62
Kansas City	62	82	Seattle	46	56
Key West	80	88	Tampa	68	84
Los Angeles	52	60	Washington	60	74
Memphis	66	78	Wichita, Kan.	60	80
Miami, Fla.	76	90	Williston, N. D.	38	48

A—6 a. m. eastern standard time April 29.
B—Maximum April 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:21 p. m., Sunday 3:29 a. m.
Height of tides, 8 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:10 p. m.

Morgan Utilities Next to Go Under Federal Scrutiny

Niagara-Hudson Power Group Put Ahead of Cities Service

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission last night put off until next Tuesday further hearings on the affairs of the Cities Service Securities Company.

The inquiry was suspended in the midst of testimony by Dr. Thomas W. Mitchell, commission's examiner-economist regarding the company.

Monday the commission will start hearings on the St. Lawrence Securities Company, Inc., and the Utica Gas & Electric Company of the Niagara-Hudson power group, controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Officials said it was probable they would follow the usual procedure of having two hearings active simultaneously, since the concluding testimony on the Cities Service case may require more than one day.

Dr. Mitchell spent most of yesterday in a discussion of the securities company's market operations previous to and during the stock market crash in October, 1929.

After the beginning of the market break, he said, the company spent $138,061,068 in the purchase of approximately 2,372,101 shares of Cities Service common.

"With 5,827,000 shares thrown on the market," Dr. Mitchell said, "these purchases were not sufficient to uphold the market price, and the price broke from a high of 68¼ on Oct. 16 to 20 on Oct. 30. While there was going on this strenuous activity during which the market price first advanced and then declined, notwithstanding enormous purchases by the securities company, the sales of Cities Service common, through the usual channels, proceeded on a large scale."

The examiner's testimony was attacked by Mr. Robert Burns, general counsel for the Cities Service Company, who said the evidence as to the securities company's activities in October, 1929, "persists in the same error which pervades his previous testimony; that is, that the purchases by the securities company created the demand for the stock and lifted prices."

The fact was the purchases were to fill customers' orders, Mr. Burns said.

America Offers Truce on Tariffs

(Continued from Page 1)

are signs that the British Government is prepared to utilize opportunity provided by the W. E. C. to enter similar negotiations with other countries.

This is in line with the procedure advocated in the draft agenda which lays down four suitable methods for reducing tariffs—by general agreement of the conference; by constructive agreement of a group of governments; by bilateral negotiations, and finally by "autonomous action" on the part of individual governments.

On the monetary side the delegates at today's meeting also had ocular evidence of the paramount necessity of early international agreement to prevent further exchange fluctuations. Today's newspapers provided this under the headline, "British Loan to France."

This unexpected announcement is explained as being due to the French Government's desire to protect the franc from the unwanted attention of "bear" speculators. The loan was made by a group of private banks. Neither the Bank of England nor the Treasury are concerned in it. It is for a period of six months at 2½ per cent. Evidently it is hoped by the time it falls due the W. E. C. will have brought hope of ultimate order into the present chaos of bewilderment by the establishment of a monetary mobilization fund and international credit institution which the draft agenda proposes.

But in their introduction to the draft agenda the experts stress the fact that "political questions which lie outside the scope of the conference" must be tackled if prosperity and confidence are to be restored. The only one of these questions they mention by name is an inter-governmental debts settlement which they say "would be of particular value" in enabling countries to return to the gold standard—and stay there.

MacDonald's Report Awaited

In this connection, Britain is waiting with some anxiety to know from the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, how far he and President Roosevelt have been able to establish a basis for fulfilling this condition. While the organizing committee itself is not directly concerned, it is certainly interested in President Roosevelt's offer to receive payment in silver. For the agenda of the conference says definitely: "Silver is unsuitable for extensive inclusion in the metallic reserves of a central bank."

The experts who drew up the agenda regard the idea of bimetallism as "impracticable" because it "could be safely introduced only if the most important countries of the world agreed to such a measure. It is generally believed here that the World Economic Conference will disclose no such agreement.

Today's meeting of the organizing committee was held in the "throne room" of the Foreign office. Mr. Davis came specially from Geneva. Sir John Simon was in the chair. The rest of the committee is composed of the Ambassadors of France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Japan, and the Norwegian Minister.

McKnight Coming Into Court Monday, Prosecutor Asserts

The question as to how long Edwin T. McNight, convicted Medford banker awaiting sentence for larceny and bribery, can stay the formal pronouncement of the judge's sentence by remaining within his own domicile, was answered emphatically today by Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County.

The prosecuting attorney made it plain that, by the authority of the court, officers could enter McKnight's house, seize the convicted man and bring him before the court. In the same emphatic tone, Mr. Crafts assured reporters today that McKnight would be in court Monday morning.

McKnight failed to appear yesterday as scheduled to hear sentence imposed by the presiding judge of the Middlesex Superior Court. His counsel pleaded that he was too ill. An examination by a county physician resulted in a statement that McKnight was perfectly able to go. The case was deferred until Monday to permit McKnight's counsel to argue motions for a new trial on the grounds that the verdicts returned against the president of the closed Medford Trust Company on Wednesday were contrary to law and evidence.

The prosecuting attorney intimated that the motions presented by McKnight's counsel for hearing Monday would not impede the imposing of the sentence. Mr. Crafts said he would move for sentence immediately upon the opening of the court. He said that not only could county officers enter McKnight's house and seize him, but that sentence could be rightfully imposed in the convicted man's home.

Mr. Crafts declared today that McKnight went to Boston this morning from his home in Medford. A police guard, augmented by detectives from a private agency, are maintaining a close watch over McKnight at the insistence of the district attorney. His arrest has been ordered in the event McKnight should attempt to flee the jurisdiction of the court.

Roosevelt-Bennett Conference Closes

(Continued from Page 1)

a flood of imports if the dollar should slip to a low value.

Since it is not the intention of American policy to secure a trade advantage by a trick, if Britain and France press their point it is considered likely that a safeguarding clause will be permitted, protecting them in the case of a lapse in dollar values. The United States wishes simply and solely to call a halt in the general upward movement of tariffs and to effect stabilization for the moment on the present mountainous peaks.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, looks at the problem broadly and visualizes the problem generally and is more interested in a universal moral gesture, admitting the folly of the tariff race, than he is in preventing or permitting any specific duty. It is also possible that if some powers refuse to enter the tariff truce, will the others do so despite them, thus setting up a strong moral example.

Plans for Wheat Conference

The projected wheat conference in Geneva, though on a preparatory scale, would call together the four principal cereal producing nations. Russia is not now considered a factor in the world market, though it obviously could become if conditions in Russia change materially for the better. The Argentine Government proposed such a conference last January.

But then, as at all previous wheat meetings—in London and Rome—success has been barred by the inability of the United States to promise an acreage control. Now, however, for the first time in history, through the farm bill passed by the Senate last night, Washington can control farm production. American delegates can enter into commitments with foreign representatives which even at the previous conferences have been admitted by this country to be eminently desirable.

The Geneva meeting is likely to be preparatory to general agreement at the World Economic Conference in London, but if the four chief producing powers go to London with accord between them, they should easily be able to swing the much less interested states. The main difficulty, howevr, would be with the Danubian cereal countries, but they, too, are likely to be organized and prepared to negotiate on realistic terms.

They Will Seek the Heights

By J. E. Marsh, Wallasey—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRITISH HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

Left to Right, Standing, R. C. NICHOLSON. Top, Seated, MARCO PALLIS. In Center, Seated, F. E. HICKS. Right, at Top, C. F. KIRKUS. Below, Seated, C. WARREN.

Explorers Leave England to Scale Himalayan Peaks

Plan to Map Remote Area About Little Known Glacial Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Five explorers have left Liverpool on a six-months expedition to a hitherto unsurveyed region of the Himalayas.

The scene of their exploration will be the Gangotri glacier in the Province of Tehri Garliwal, about 200 miles northeast of Delhi. The main object is to climb as many of the peaks in the neighborhood as possible, the highest being 23,400 feet, and to carry out surveying work. They also hope to explore the little-known Gangotri glacier system.

Toward the end of June, when the monsoon restricts climbing, the party will divide, the map-makers remaining in the same neighborhood, while the others hope to wander across a high pass into the valley of the Baspa, in search of a district possessing a culture Tibetan in character, where they may be able to study Buddhist art and music.

All members of the party are experienced mountaineers, and members of the Wayfarers Club, of which Mr. Marco Pallis is president, or of the Climbers Club. Mr. C. F. Kirkus, the youngest of the party, is one of the leading rock-climbers of Europe. He will be in charge of the map-making and photography of the expedition. Mr. F. E. Hicks is a schoolmaster and an artist. He proposes to exercise his artistic gifts in the Himalayas. He has climbed and skied in the Alps and is in charge of the skiing side of the expedition.

Mr. R. C. Nicholson, whose father built Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrocks and other famous yachts, besides being a mountaineer, plays the harpsichord and violin. Mr. Charles Warren is a distinguished rock climber and Alpinist, and a member of the Alpine Club.

Coolidge Prize Goes To Harvard Student

Award of the Coolidge Debating Prize of $100 was made to Donal Mark Sullivan '33 of Boston, at the conclusion of the Harvard-Yale debate held in Lowell House Common Room, Harvard College, last night. The prize is given annually to that upper class man in Harvard College who shall have done the best work in the trials for the annual Harvard-Yale debates.

The freshman Coolidge award of $50 was made to A. Gilman Sullivan '36 of Caribou, Maine, who was considered to have done the best work in the trials for the Harvard-Yale-Princeton freshman debates.

Debating on the question, "Resolved, That the International Traffic in Arms and Munitions Should Be Outlawed," one Harvard team upheld the affirmative in Cambridge while another took the negative in New Haven. Both Harvard teams were victorious.

Stokowski to Study Early Music in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 — Dr. Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will leave for Turkey next week, after the close of the concert season, to spend part of his vacation studying ancient Byzantine music as it has been preserved by the monks of Mount Athos, according to an announcement made April 27.

"I do not expect to adapt the mysteries of this music for performance by the Philadelphia Orchestra," Dr. Stokowski said, "or otherwise to exploit it for modern audiences. My interest in it is chiefly for my own background, and to widen my own musical literature of all times and places." Dr. Stokowski has made a study of music from all parts of the world, having spent last spring in Mexico gathering material for a subsequent musical production.

Halifax Builders Seek New Wage Schedules

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29 (AP)—The Halifax Builders Exchange has submitted to the Trades and Labor Council a schedule of rates to replace those in effect under present contracts, which terminate May 1. The Trades and Labor Council has asked continuation of the present rates and will call a meeting shortly to consider the situation.

The Builders Exchange schedule would reduce wages paid bricklayers from 97½ to 80 cents an hour; carpenters from 67½ to 55, electrical workers, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters from 85 to 70, stonecutters from 80 to 70, painters from 67½ to 50, masons and tilesetters from 97½ to 80.

Enlarged Memel Port Expects New Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAIPEDA (Memel), Lithuania—With the coming of warmer weather, this port is looking forward to reaping the full advantages of the new harbor works which were completed this winter.

Not only have the breakwaters been lengthened, but also the quays have been considerably enlarged. Whereas formerly their length was about 900 yards, it is now over 1500. This work necessitated leveling a hill of considerable size. The depth of water in the harbor is considered sufficient for the present, but dredging is to be undertaken shortly.

Meanwhile, a channel has been dug through a spit of land dividing the former winter port from the improved section. Formerly it was necessary to tow vessels from the winter port but they will now be able to go under their own steam.

Mt. Holyoke Takes Peek Into Pantry For Bit of Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 29—Latin and Greek, erudition and æsthetics have taken a back seat this week in favor of food, fuel and floor-wax, when representatives of five colleges met at Mount Holyoke to discuss the economic problem involved in keeping house in their various educational communities.

At Mount Holyoke the college authorities have found themselves faced with the necessity of supplying more food on a smaller budget. This increased consumption of food is not due to any enlargement either of enrollment or appetite, but solely to the fact that the average student has less to spend in near-by inns, tearooms and restaurants, and is more and more falling into the habits of getting her "three squares" at the college board.

This call for increased activities on the part of college cooks and housekeepers has resulted in more planned purchasing, a closer and more vigilant study of the food market with a resultant saving of funds.

Results obtained by this system of efficient marketing at Mount Holyoke has led to their application in other departments. Maintenance supplies, various repair and construction jobs have come under the scrutiny of the vigilant budgeteer with attendant economies in operation. Even departmental expenses have not escaped this vigilance, but every order must pass scrutiny before it is placed.

All this, it is pointed out, will save money for educational purposes. A penny saved from overhead is a penny earned for understanding, seems to be the slogan of the college budgeteer.

Italians Find Hinkler Struck Mountainside

Copyright 1933 by the Associated Press

CASTEL SAN NICOLO, Italy, April 29—Italian charcoal burners solved the mysterious disappearance, Jan. 7, of Bert Hinkler, Australian speed flier, with the discovery yesterday of his body and shattered plane.

The famous airman, who was on the first leg of his attempt to regain the speed record for the England-Australia flight, apparently crashed head-on into a mountainside here.

The position of the plane indicated it did not fall from above but crashed into the mountainside. The propeller and motor were buried in the earth. The remainder of the plane and its equipment, however, was curiously intact. Gasoline can, still full, and rubber boat, were found in place. The plane itself showed signs of a small fire.

The accident occurred at an altitude of 4700 feet.

Guardsmen Subdue Pickets

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29 (AP)—Violence flared anew in the central Illinois coal field last night until national guardsmen joined police and sheriff's deputies and drove off 500 pickets from the entrance of the Woodside mine. John Falber, identified by police as a member of the Progressive Miners' Union, was the only man wounded.

Continual Rise In Standards Of Living Held Need

Clothing Workers' Leader Talks at Harvard Business School

Continual advance in standards of living is necessary to avoid "cycles of depression," according to Mr. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "In the absence of leadership in private industry we must look to action by the Federal Government," he said in his talk last night before the guests of the third session in the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Harvard Business School.

"The problem of unemployment arising from new inventions and more efficient methods in industry, decreasing the amount of labor, must be met through a constructive and sound industrial policy. Unless employment is found for the men replaced by machinery, the machines will stand idle for lack of purchasing power to consume the things they produce.

"Obviously, in order to bring about a continually higher standard of living we must plan a more equitable distribution of our national income. The wage bill paid to American workers is the major factor in the distribution of our national income. We cannot leave such distribution to individual enterprise and permit them to decide for themselves what wage they will pay to their workers."

Mr. Hillman considers the Black measure passed by the Senate and now before the House with amendments submitted by the Secretary of Labor, to be a bill the future will look upon "as the greatest achievement of the present Administration." This bill, together with the farm relief, grapples with the destructive forces of deflation. Its purpose is to raise commodity prices and to guarantee a minimum standard of living to labor.

"The spreading of a minimum wage applicable to every industry will do away with unfair competition. Employers in low wage localities are a menace to the rest of industry. Old established enterprises giving employment to labor at a fair wage are at a distinct disadvantage. Work is taken away from places where labor costs are higher because of higher wage levels. Old firms are forced into liquidation and the capital invested in such plants becomes idle and is wiped out."

A short talk was also given by Mr. Spencer Miller Jr. on "The Challenge of Labor to the New Leisure," in which he pointed out that whereas leisure is one of the principal goals of life, "we are coming to realize more and more that the end of man is not to produce, but to develop in the fullness of his stature."

Bennett Attends Party for Nephew

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29 — A Prime Minister ceased his international deliberations here yesterday long enough to join in a children's party.

It was the first anniversary party of William Duncan Richard Bennett Julian Vere Herridge, only child of the Canadian Minister. The youngster's uncle, who happens to be Prime Minister Bennett of Canada, set aside duties connected with his official visit here to take part.

The red-coated "Royal Mounties" who stand guard at the Legation doors unbended to make sure that the 30 young guests had a good time. The Legation staff had turned the stately mansion into a make-believe zoo with stuffed and inflated animals lurking in the corners.

The youngsters were entertained with educational motion pictures showing beavers in Canada at work on the building of dams and other close-ups of the activities of the furry animals of the north.

Price Battle Called Arch Thief of Profit; Weakens Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 29—Value of inventories and investments of American industry have lost by shrinkage alone "almost twice the total value of farm mortgages," according to Mr. Hartley W. Barclay of New York, editor of Mill and Factory, a trade publication.

Speaking before the American Brush Manufacturers' Association here yesterday, Mr. Barclay declared that labor legislation "at best is a mere palliative."

"If industry, by keeping to outworn competitive practices and uneconomic price policies, not only increases unemployment, but destroys its own strength in buying power because of lost profits, we can never come back," he asserted.

"Industry is organized for profit, but in the aggregate it is getting only losses. It bows to a relentless master—price-cutting. It sees a dribbling out of doles of unemployment relief when workers want jobs—not charity. It suffers increasingly from its three enemies—taxation, substitution and trade piracy—while we face continued lower standards of living for the nation and social unrest becomes so great that even school-teachers riot."

The one-third reduction in American brush production since 1929 is due largely to competition of foreign goods, Mr. Ralph H. Goldman of New York said in a report from the tariff commission.

Since 1925, sales in this country of foreign-made paint and varnish brushes and hair pencils increased from 6,000,000 to 59,000,000—all at the expense of American manufacturers and their employees—while importation of tooth and toilet brushes nearly doubled, he declared. Japan, in particular, is flooding the American market with brushes that are sold here more cheaply than American manufacturers can produce them, he said.

Mexican Academy Opposes Citizenship Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico will oppose the project of the Ibero-American Union for a reciprocal agreement with Spain whereby citizens of Latin-American countries may enjoy privileges of citizenship of both their own countries and of Spain, it is indicated in a report of a special committee of the Mexican Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation.

The proposal originated with passage of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Spain, which provides that Latin-American citizens may acquire Spanish nationality, without losing their original citizenship, provided the nation giving its subjects this choice agrees to give Spanish subjects the same privilege.

Scythia Takes Tourists

Inaugurating the spring and summer fortnightly transatlantic service of the Cunard Line from Boston to Liverpool via Galway and Cobh, and marking the opening of the spring exodus of American tourists to the British Isles, the Cunarder Scythia sails this evening from East Boston with 313 passengers. Those sailing include Mr. Charles Hawes of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Mr. Bliss Perry of Harvard University, with Mrs. Perry and daughter.

Luther Defends Hitler Régime As Step Forward

New German Ambassador Speaks in New York on Home Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—Defending the Hitler régime in Germany as "the national rebirth of a people," Dr. Hans Luther, the new German Ambassador to the United States, pledged his country's coöperation in solving world problems in a speech before the semiannual forum of the Academy of Political Science here last night. The new Reich desires only peace, he declared, and will participate in the forthcoming World Economic Conference "with the strongest will for international coöperation imaginable."

Dr. Luther said that in judging events which have poured a flood of criticism upon Germany in recent weeks, a distinction must be drawn "between the policy and volition of a government and the occasional effervescence of the youthful vigor and enthusiasm which have ever accompanied revolutions."

"A revolution has occurred in Germany — bloodless and even within the forms prescribed in the pre-revolutionary Constitution," he continued. "This revolution is the rebirth of a people—the final fulfillment of a thousand-year-old wish which not even the Bismarck Empire has been able to fulfill completely. The other great peoples have long since completed the process of becoming a nation."

Dr. Luther urged Americans who thought the happenings in Germany "too rapid, or too evident, or too exaggerated," not to forget that these developments took place in Germany, under the terrible unnatural pressure of the situation set up by the Treaty of Versailles, "which curtailed the life of the German people to such a degree that self-preservation and self-maintenance were forced upon them by extraordinary means."

"I have ever felt a profound admiration and, I dare say, personal gratitude to the United States," he added, "for refusing with the most delicate political instinct to ratify the Treaty of Versailles."

Other speakers before the semi-annual session were Sir Walter Layton, editor of the London Economist and chairman of the London News Chronicle; Dr. James W. Angell, of Columbia University; Mr. George P. Auld, one-time accountant-general of the Reparations Commission; Mr. John L. Coulter, of the United States Tariff Commission; Mr. James Grafton Rogers, one-time Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Edmund E. Day, director of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. John H. Williams, of Harvard University.

Mr. Shepard Morgan, a vice-president of the Chase National Bank, presided.

Representative Briggs

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Representative Clay Stone Briggs of Texas, who passed on today, represented the Seventh Texas district, which includes Galveston, his home town. He came to Congress in 1919 and has served continuously since. Previously he had been for 10 years judge of the district court of the tenth judicial district of Texas. Mr. Briggs was born at Galveston in 1876, and was educated at the University of Texas, Harvard University and Yale. He also served in the Thirtieth Legislature of Texas as a member of the House. He was a member of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee and the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee. He was a Democrat.

Please Note—We Sell
that CHEVROLET
Nationally Advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
also USED CARS
of many makes, at exceptional prices. Our guarantee goes with every reconditioned USED CAR.
Sales Room and Service Station open until 10 P. M.
JOHN J. DELANEY
1590 Blue Hill Avenue
Mattapan Square
BOSTON Tel. BLUehill 3800

STEEL-LINED VAULT
STORAGE OF VALUABLES
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
STORAGE
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
HUNTINGTON AT FORSYTH ST.
PHONE KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
EDW. L. WINGATE, Gen. Mgr.

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE to Friends Afar
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

And now — to assure you of Dependable Lubrication a special 5 thorough Lubrications for only $2.50 ½ the regular price — Chevrolet, Ford only — Come today —
» Y-D Service Garage «
341 NEWBURY ST. (Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway) COMmonwealth 3300 BOSTON

BLANKETS made MOTH-PROOF FREE OF CHARGE
when laundered— only 50c, double-length $1.00
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
Write for Booklet
647 Boylston St., Boston Kenmore 4730

Permanent Waving
New Hollywood Cone Wave, set with just water. No kinks or frizzes. Large waves, $7.50. It curls white bleached or dyed hair with equal satisfaction.
9 o'clock appointments at special rate.
Rosalyn Beauty Shoppe
Beatrice Killeen Ethel Foley
Room 307 Fabyan Bldg. 26 West Street Boston, Dev. 8300

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
Optometrists
Opticians
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont Street
Boston
Phone Liberty 2090

Hickson INC

It Makes a Difference Where You Store Your Furs!
IN this day and age, the woman who fails to avail herself of modern Fur Storage methods is needlessly risking the perils of moth, fire and theft. Needlessly . . . because at a nominal cost her furs are carefully examined, expertly treated, and scientifically stored in a temperature which prolongs the life of her furs and renews their lustre.
The Hickson Fur Storage Vaults Assure You of
1st Complete protection against Moths, Fire, Theft.
2nd Thorough cleaning of every garment by Modern Methods.
3rd Cold dry air storage—the best method of improving the appearance and prolonging the life of your Furs.
Our Fur Storage facilities are yours for a moment's attention. Just phone Kenmore 1740 . . . we'll do the rest . . . to your complete satisfaction. Storage Rates 3% of your valuation. Minimum charge $3.00.
669 Boylston Street BOSTON

Hickson INC

Dimitry INC
America's Foremost Hairdresser will be happy to greet his Boston clientele at the Hickson Salon to give advice on the cut, curl and shaping of smart Coiffures on Monday and Tuesday, May first and second
Monsieur Dimitry's advice is particularly precious as this season suggests new style ideas of smart individuality for the Woman of Fashion
By Appointment—Monsieur Dimitry makes no charge for consultation, but as his time is limited he can see his clients by appointment only.
Circle 8454
669 Boylston Street BOSTON

Everton Takes The Cup Final

Defeats Manchester City 3 to 0 Before a Crowd of 93,000 at Wembly

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Before a great throng of 93,000 persons, who filled Wembley Stadium to the last seat and with at least that many more grouped outside, Everton today defeated Manchester City 3 to 0 in the final of the English Soccer Cup, blue ribbon event of the season. It was the first championship for Everton since 1906. Manchester City last won the cup in 1904.

King George was unable to be present, but was represented by the Duke of York who shook hands with the players and wished them luck before the start.

Manchester City played without the services of its star forward, F. Tilson, who was scratched from the lineup just before game time. He had been incapacitated and his team felt he would be of less use than a fit, if inferior, player.

Everton scored first after 40 minutes of play and just before half time and then sent the ball winging into the goal twice during the final period.

Everton's attack and brilliant combination sallies kept the play in Manchester City territory most of the game. J. Stein, outside left, Dixie Dean and J. Dunn scored the three goals for the visitors.

It was the fourth time in history that two Lancashire teams have competed for the cup in the final and the Lancashire dialect was heard most often in the crowds.

Wrestling Brothers Feature A. A. U. Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—In the preliminaries of the annual national championship wrestling tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, held at the Central Y. M. C. A. here last night, three brothers from Southwestern State Teachers College, Oklahoma, attracted outstanding attention. Eldon, Ernest and Foy Stout from the teachers school each won a bout.

Eldon threw Edward Jacobs of Chicago in 4m. 45s. wrestling in the 125-pound class. Ten pounds heavier than his brother, Ernest scored a fall against Solomon Goldstein of Philadelphia, in 7m. 28s. Foy, wrestling at 145 pounds, threw Schibl Maride of Great Lakes, Ill., in 2m. 10s.

B. P. Sargent of Springfield, Mass., lost a decision to Robert Garrigan of Northwestern University in the 155-pound class. Austin McDonald of Indiana University won a decision at 165 pounds over John Goncher of University of Chicago.

In the 175-pound class Louis Putren of the New York A. C. won a decision from Pete Zalesky of Chicago, while among the heavyweight winners were Gilbert Frei of the New York A. C. and Gordon Ellson of Cornell College, Iowa.

Wilbur M. Frederick '35 of University of Illinois, defeated Roy Hurst of Chicago by a fall in 2m. 35s. in the 115-pound class.

The National Collegiate A. A. champion, Merrill V. Frevert '33 of Iowa State College, won a bout by a fall over Fred Sundberg of Chicago in five minutes.

Edgar T. Appleby And Moons Win Matches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—The American representatives in the world amateur 18.1 balkline billiards championship, made their starts yesterday in the second and third games of the series; but only Edgar T. Appleby of the New York A. C. was able to win. He defeated Seymour Kling, of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York in the afternoon, 300 to 182, in 47 innings. His brother, Francis S. Appleby, meeting Theodore Moons of Belgium, was defeated by a score of 300 to 244 in 43 innings.

Edmond Soussa, formerly of Egypt, but now a resident of Paris, who has played in several amateur tournaments in the United States in recent years, will make his début this afternoon, when he will encounter Jean H. Sweering of Holland in the second game. The two losers yesterday will meet first, with Edgar Appleby playing Jean Albert, also of France, in the evening game. The scores by innings:

E. T. Appleby—0 1 2 0 2 5 2 0 0 16 2 2 1 7 0 1 9 0 1 10 10 1 9 0 17 2-0 0 2 14 5 4 16 2 42 12 1 17 4 17 7 8 3 7 0 6 33—300. Average—6 18-47. High run—42.

Seymour Kling—0 13 0 1 7 1 0 0 28 1 2 10 1 0 7 0 17 3 4 12 14 1 2 12 2 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 1 0 23 1 0 0 2 1 2 13 0 0—182. Average—3 44-46. High run—28.

Theodore Moons—2 1 0 41 1 21 0 0 43 0 0 5 15 3 2 0 7 6 0 0 6 3 0 2 1 15 9 0 12 19 19 49 7 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 3 3—300. Average—6 42-43. High run—49.

F. S. Appleby—1 14 0 1 15 0 10 0 6 2 1 7 9 9 4 5 12 3 20 4 6 7 5 6 1 4 8 0 11 0 24 10 13 2 0 2 12 1 1 3 0 5—244. Average—5 34-42. High run—24.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	15	9	.625
Sacramento	15	9	.625
Los Angeles	13	11	.542
Portland	13	12	.520
Missions	12	13	.480
Hollywood	12	13	.480
San Francisco	9	15	.375
Seattle	9	16	.360

Results April 28

Portland 7, Missions 4.
Hollywood 11, Seattle 6.
Oakland at Los Angeles (wet grounds.)
Sacramento at San Francisco (postponed.)

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	12	2	.857
Rochester	8	4	.667
Newark	8	5	.615
Montreal	5	6	.455
Toronto	6	9	.400
Albany	4	6	.400
Buffalo	3	8	.273
Jersey City	3	9	.250

Results April 28

Newark 4, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 2, Jersey City 1.

College Golf Results

Brown 5½, Tufts ½.
Harvard 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Holy Cross 5½, Georgetown 3½.
Northwestern 13, Iowa 5.
Princeton 7, Dartmouth 2.

College Tennis Results

Chicago 3, Western State T. 3.
Hamilton 6, Swarthmore 4.
Vermont 5, Boston 1.

College Lacrosse Results

Brown 14, Boston 0.
Dartmouth 11, M. I. T. 1.
Hobart 4, Penn. State 3.

Harridge Sees Washington Win

League President Watches Mild Game in Yankee Stadium

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	3	.750
Chicago	9	5	.643
Cleveland	8	6	.571
Washington	8	6	.571
Detroit	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	5	9	.357
Boston	4	8	.333
St. Louis	4	11	.267

Results April 28

Philadelphia 9, Boston 8.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 1.
Washington 4, New York 3 (10 innings).

With William Harridge, president of the American League, looking on, the Washington Senators won a mild baseball game from the New York Yankees yesterday at Yankee Stadium, 4 to 3, in 10 innings. Entirely lacking the excitement that occurred in the last contest between the two clubs in Washington, the game was featured by Walter Stewart's pitching and the home run hitting of two Yanks.

Stewart, except for throwing home-run balls to Babe Ruth and Bill Dickey, held the world champions at bay. Ruth's homer, his fourth of the season, came in the sixth after Sewell had walked. Washington's winning run in the tenth was produced by Cronin's single, a bunt by Fred Schulte and Kuhel's clean single to center.

Cleveland stopped the fast-stepping Chicago White Sox yesterday, 5 to 1. George Connally pitched for the Indians and after the first inning, delivered shutout ball. Connally's mates made most of their eight hits count. Porter had a pair of singles and drove in two runs. Spencer also batted across two runs, with a double. Gaston, who started for the White Sox, yielded five hits and three runs in six innings.

Four bases on balls by Johnny Welch was the big reason why the Boston Red Sox lost to Philadelphia yesterday, 9 to 8. The A's made eight safeties, but took advantage of every opportunity. Welch was Boston's starting pitcher. He lasted until one man was out in the third inning, after giving four passes and two hits. Max Bishop drew three bases on balls for the Athletics, and made a single, crossing the plate three times. Foxx batted in three mates with a single and double. Johnson and Jolley hit homers for the Red Sox.

The St. Louis Browns made two costly errors in the ninth inning of their game with Detroit yesterday and lost, 5 to 3. The score was a tie going into the ninth. With one out, Hayworth beat out a bunt. Bridges also bunted, and when Scharein threw the ball into right field, and Campbell recovered and threw past third, Hayworth and Bridges both scored. Tom Bridges pitched eight innings for the Tigers and was credited with the victory. The scores:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4	11	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—	3	6	0

Batteries—Stewart and Sewell; Pipgras and Dickey. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—1h. 59m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	x—	5	8	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	2

Batteries—Connally and Spencer; Gaston, Murray and Berry, Grube. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Summers. Time—1h. 37m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	x—	9	8	1
Boston	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0—	8	8	1

Batteries—Freitas, McDonald, Dietrich, Walberg and Cochrane; Welch, Andrews, McLaughlin and Shea, Gooch. Winning pitcher—McDonald. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 5m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	5	10	1
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	11	2

Batteries—Bridges, Hogsett and Reiber, Hayworth; Coffman, Wells and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Bridges. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—2h. 14m.

Lester Stoefen Beats Rainville of Canada

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 29 (AP)—Lester Stoefen of Los Angeles moved into the final of the Hot Springs tennis tournament yesterday with a victory over Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup player and No. 1 ranking player across the border.

His back-court game and cannonball serves were a big factor in the ease with which the Californian took the first two sets, 6—2, 6—3. Then the Canadian star, after a determined rally won by 10—8 in the third set, but the Californian came back in the fourth to win, 6—3. Stoefen will meet Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn., in the final.

A new women's champion was crowned when Mrs. Agnes S. Lamme of Rye, N. H., scored a surprising victory over Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia in straight sets. The Philadelphia entry, ranked sixth nationally, played listlessly in the first set, which she dropped, 6—1, and after a short-lived rally in the second set, lost by 6—4.

Mrs. Lamme and Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore won the mixed doubles championship by defeating Miss Hilleary and Richard Covington of Asheville, N. C., 6—3, 6—2.

Shields and Stoefen crushed Bill Bragaw of New York and Charles Lockhart of Pittsburgh, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, in one of the semifinal-round matches in the men's doubles.

Hoppe Wins Another Block From Schaefer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—W. F. Hoppe of New York went into the final block of his 1500-point match at cushion-caroms tonight with his lead extended to 337 points over Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco. Hoppe won the fifth block, 250 to 103, in 43 innings and it proved to be the most one-sided effort of the series. The score of the match with the final block to be played was Hoppe 1250, Schaefer 913, innings 198.

There were not so many scoreless innings as in the previous block; but the runs did not approach those of previous nights. The best effort for Hoppe was 34, for Schaefer 20, while reports came from San Francisco, where Welker Cochran is experimenting with the same game, that this three-cushion king had again broken the world's record, running 59. It is more likely that Hoppe's run of 53, made Wednesday, will be accepted, because made in championship play while Cochran is engaging in an exhibition. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—3 4 3 16 4 6 8 7 7 8 0 0 0 21 2 8 1 7 3 0 2 3 1 0 1 7 2 0 4 6 3 16 3 3 34 3 8 15 19 2 1 0 1—250. Innings—43. High run—34.

Jacob Schaefer—0 8 3 0 1 0 0 7 2 1 8 3 2 0 7 20 0 1 0 12 1 0 2 11 0 0 0 1 7 1 5 0 1x 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—103. Innings—42. High run—20. x—One off for missing both balls. Referee—C. C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Metcalfe Attacking World Dash Record

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29 (AP)—America's fastest intercollegiate sprinter, Ralph H. Metcalfe '34, 22-year-old flier from Marquette University, yesterday opened a campaign that he hopes will be climaxed by reducing the world record for the 100-yard dash to the amazing time of 9.2s.

Streaking over the cinder path in the opening of the twenty-fourth renewal of the Drake relay carnival, Metcalfe dashed to an easy victory in winning his preliminary heat in 9.9s.

The young runner, who tied the Drake century record of 9.5s., which Roland A. Locke of Nebraska set in 1925, merely coasted to capture first place in his preliminary heat. He bounded out ahead of Colletti of Loyola University of Chicago and clung to a short lead of a foot to the finish.

The best time in the trials in the century, however, was made by Edwin N. Hall '35 of Kansas, winner of the event in the Kansas relays a week ago, who ripped off his heat in 9.8s.

Yesterday's events consisted chiefly of preliminaries to reduce the field of 1100 athletes from 53 universities and colleges and 57 high schools for the finals.

Despite perfect weather conditions, no major records were smashed or even threatened.

The finals of the university medley relay proved to be a disappointment to the crowd of 8000, who had expected to see a duel between Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas and R. Dean Woolsey of Illinois in the anchor mile. Illinois scratched its team and Cunningham, off sixth and last in the field, dropped his baton. Recovering, he ran only a half lap and then quit.

Indiana's team of D. W. Harpold, I. W. Fuqua, C. C. Hornbostel and Watson won the race in 10m. 20.4s., more than a second off the record, which the Hoosiers established last year.

Italian Team Still Holds a One-Lap Lead

Boston International Six-Day Bicycle Race
Noonday Standing (Sixth Day)

	Miles	Laps	Points
DeFilippo-Panattiere	1982	5	136
Grimm-Servignini	1982	4	332
Hill-Sands	1982	4	320
Walker-Beckman	1982	4	310
Winter-Duelberg	1982	4	264
Wissel-R. Walthour	1982	4	219
Dempsey-Sheehan	1982	4	184
DeLille-J. Walthour	1982	3	284
Keating-McNamara	1982	3	220
Boogman-Boogman	1982	2	91
Horder-Ritter	1982	1	270
DeVito-Manera	1982	0	84

Points determine position of teams tied in mileage and laps.

With only five laps separating the first and last teams in the standing of Boston's annual international six-day professional bicycle race, almost continuous action was promised for the final hours of racing today at the Boston Garden. The early afternroon sprints were expected to liven up things with each team battling all the time to run up additional points in the standing.

The Italian team of DeFilippo and Panattiere was in first place and at noon today had covered 1892 miles 5 laps, one more lap than had been covered by six teams which were tied for second place so far as mileage was concerned. Another Italian team, DeVito and Manera, was in last place.

Minnesota Hitters Easily Defeat Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 29—Laying a barrage of hits over the diamond and the distant football field, the University of Minnesota baseball team opened its Western Conference season here Friday with a 30-to-3 triumph over the University of Iowa.

The free-swinging Gophers drove three Iowa pitchers from the mound, opening their attack with a bombardment that netted 13 runs in the first three innings, while holding the invaders scoreless. Iowa garnered seven hits. All of the 23 runs were batted in and the hitting festival was featured by three two-baggers, a triple and three home runs.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Minnesota	4	5	4	0	2	3	7	0	x—20	20	2	
Iowa	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—	3	7	4

Batteries—Gallivan and Bruhn; Ricke, Stempel, Frohline and Schmidt, K. Blackman for Iowa. Umpires—Leach and O'Shea. Time—2h.

England Defeats Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The great advance made by Continental sides in the realm of international field hockey was emphasized here recently when England narrowly defeated Belgium by the odd goal in five, in the first match ever played between representatives of these two countries. A large crowd, including the British Ambassador, watched a keen and thrilling game, played at a fast pace throughout. R. Y. Fison, the English captain, opened the scoring and England's other two goals were added by B. Stowell and T. J. R. Dashwood.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	7	4	.636
Milwaukee	7	5	.583
St. Paul	7	6	.538
Kansas City	6	7	.533
Louisville	6	7	.462
Indianapolis	6	7	.462
Columbus	5	7	.417
Toledo	5	8	.385

Results April 28

Minneapolis 15, Toledo 11.
St. Paul 10, Columbus 6.
Milwaukee 4, Louisville 3.
Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 5.

Woollam Wins English Title

GANTON, Yorkshire, Eng., April 29 (Canadian Press)—John Woollam of Hooton Golf Club, Cheshire, yesterday won the English amateur close golf championship by defeating T. A. Bourn of Sunningdale Golf Club, Surrey, in the final, 4 and 3, at the Ganton Golf Club. Last year's winner was Eric W. Fiddian, boy champion of England in 1927.

Texas League

San Antonio 12, Fort Worth 6.
Tulsa 3, Beaumont 2.
Dallas 3, Galveston 1.
Houston 7, Oklahoma City 6.

College Track Result

Johns Hopkins 63½, Haverford 62½.

French Pitches Excellent Ball

Pirates Gain on Idle Giants —Braves and Reds Triumph

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Pittsburgh	8	3	.727
Brooklyn	6	5	.545
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Boston	4	7	.364
Chicago	4	7	.364

Results April 28

Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 1.
Only games scheduled.

Behind Larry French, the Pittsburgh Pirates picked up half a game on the first-place New York Giants in the National League race yesterday by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, 2 to 0. Both teams received good pitching, but French was better in the pinches than his opponents, Jim Mooney and Sylvester Johnson. The Pirates, who made only four hits, produced one of them along with a base on balls and an outfield fly for the first run, and later followed with the same combination excepting that in place of the fly a sacrifice was used.

Tony Piet hit a double and single for the Pirates in two trips to the plate. The young second baseman also saved the game for French in the eighth, when, with two men on and only one out, he made a beautiful stop on Frisch's drive toward right, converting it into a double play.

After being shut out for seven innings by Lon Warneke, the Cincinnati Reds suddenly went into action yesterday, pounded across six runs, and beat the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 1. Hits by Bottomley, Lombardi and Rice, mixed with two bases on balls and a pair of errors, gave the Reds the six runs. Red Lucas, always a thorn in the side of the Cubs, went the route for Cincinnati. Each club made nine hits, but Bottomley's double was the only one longer than a single.

The Boston Braves opened a long home stay at Braves Field yesterday by scoring a 5-to-2 victory over Philadelphia. Frank Hogan and Ben Cantwell shared honors in the triumph, which put the Tribe in a tie with the Cubs for seventh place. Hogan made three hits. His single in the first drove in Boston's initial run, and in the third he connected with a homer after Berger had tripled. The big backstop also singled in the fifth. Cantwell delivered six-hit ball, winning his first game of the campaign. The scores:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x—2	4	0	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	0	

Batteries—French and Finney; Mooney, Johnson and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Mooney. Umpires—Rigler and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 30m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0—6	9	1	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	9	3	

Batteries—Lucas and Lombardi; Warneke, Henshaw, Tinning and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Warneke. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Moran. Time—2h. 11m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	x—5	10	0	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2	6	0	

Batteries—Cantwell and Hogan; Berly, Grabowski, Moore, Liska and Davis. Losing pitcher—Berly. Umpires—Pirman, Barr and Quigley. Time—1h. 31m.

Vines Reaches Final In Ojai Valley Tennis

OJAI, Calif., April 29 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon singles champion, and Keith Gledhill, the No. 8 ranking tennis star of the United States, advanced as expected to the finals of the men's singles in the thirty-eighth annual Ojai Valley Tennis Club championships yesterday.

Playing in his first tournament of the 1933 season, Vines was carried to three sets before he was able to defeat C. Gene Mako, 17-year-old University of Southern California freshman, 6—2, 2—6, 6—0. Gledhill, national doubles champion with Vines, made quick work of Lieut. Dolf E. Muehleisen from March Field, Riverside, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

Earlier in the day, Alice I. Marble, high ranking woman star, from San Francisco, and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, listed No. 5 nationally, won their way to the finals of the feminine singles event. Miss Cruickshank advanced by default over Mrs. Gerald Bartosh of Los Angeles, while Miss Marble eliminated Elizabeth Deike of Pasadena, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Miller Adds to Lead

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Joe Miller, Buffalo (N. Y.) ace, last night added 67 pins to his lead over Stewart Watson of Chicago in the opening of the Chicago stand in their national match championship bowling series. Miller, who piled up a margin of 573 pins during the eastern stand, jumped out in front last night and never was headed, taking the match, 1945 to 1878. In total pins he leads, 10,271 to 9631. The eastern bowler was over 200 only twice, scoring 227 in the third game and dumping the pins for 237 in the sixth. Watson's best was 208, his only two-century game, which came in the fifth. The new alleys evidently bothered both pinsters. Miller ran into six railroads and was charged with three errors. Watson had 13 railroads and four misses.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 10, Bates 1.
Bucknell 4, Gettysburg 3.
Haverford 5, Amherst 3.
Hilledale 4, Toledo 3.
Indiana 25, Ball S. T. 14.
Iowa State T. 4, Iowa State 3.
Kansas State 12, Missouri 3.
Manhattan 7, Temple 6.
Michigan 4, Michigan N. S. 3.
Minnesota 20, Iowa 3.
Monmouth 7, Eureka 2.
Purdue 9, Notre Dame 9 (9 in.).
R. P. Teachers 8, St. Olaf 5.
R. I. State 3, Maine 2.
St. John's 10, St. Cloud Teach. 9.
St. Lawrence 7, St. Michael's 1.
Susquehanna 8, Penn. M. C. 0.
Swarthmore 7, Ursinus 5.
Williams 3, Rochester 1.
Yale 3, Columbia 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	11	4	.733
New Orleans	12	6	.667
Birmingham	10	6	.625
Chattanooga	9	6	.600
Nashville	7	9	.438
Atlanta	6	10	.375
Little Rock	5	11	.313
Knoxville	3	11	.214

Results April 28

Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 1.
Atlanta 11, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 7, Nashville 6.
Birmingham 6, Knoxville 3.

Tech Elects Vaughan

Frederick W. Vaughan '34 of New York has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming team for next year.

Records Fall In Penn Relays

Middle Distance Runners Feature—Manhattan Four Is Speedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Records, both team and individual, were bettered in numerous of the first-day events of the thirty-ninth annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania, yesterday, as the middle-distance runners in particular displayed brilliant form on the speedy track under perfect weather conditions, at Franklin Field.

The most sensational performance was the victory of Manhattan College in the distance college medley relay championship, when four runners, covering a quarter, a half, three quarters and one mile, went the 2½ miles in 10m. 14s. This was largely due to Frank A. Crowley '34, in the mile, when he ran away from such speedy milers as George H. Barker '33 New York University, and Dudley W. Morgan '33 of Cornell to win by more than 50 yards, after obtaining only a slight lead at the start. The complete team was William L. McGeough '33, quarter. Joseph M. Burns '33, half, John J. Ryan '33, three quarters and Crowley. While there is no official world's record, it is believed here that this is the fastest time this has ever been done.

Another sensational performance came at the very end of the day, when William R. Bonthron '34, Princeton, starting as anchor man for his team in the sprint college relay championship, in fifth position, spreadeagled the entire field in half a mile, and beat out the Ohio State College captain, R. F. Brown '33 whose team with the aid of J. A. C. Keller '33, the hurdler, had led all the way to the finish, by a slight margin, in slow time. His associates were G. S. Johnston Jr. '33, quarter, W. M. Weaver Jr. '34, and Walter E. Whitton '33, a furlong each.

Eugene Beatty, Michigan Normal School, was the first victor of the day, winning the 400-meter hurdle for the third year in succession, out met with unexpected opposition from R. B. Jackson '35, of Lehigh, who overtook the faltering champion near the finish. Beatty staggered over the line by a slight margin and many figured that Jackson had won. Here the time was also slow, far behind the record established by Beatty a year ago.

But in the other hurdle event, 120-yard high hurdle, Keller, twice winner, broke his own record of 14.7s., made two years ago, in the initial trial heat, by running the distance in 14.6s. He also won the semifinal and final, but capped the climax in the final with a time of 14.3, only one-tenth of a second behind the world record. The summary:

Relays

College Quarter-Mile Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (C. A. Freihofer Jr. '35, Michael Andursky '33, A. E. Maakrey '34 and R. M. Jones '33); New York University, second; Ohio State University, third; Yale, fourth. Time—42s.

Distance College Medley Relay—Won by Manhattan College (W. L. McGeough '33, quarter; J. M. Burns '33, half; J. J. Ryan '33, three-quarters; F. A. Crowley '34, mile); New York University, second; Cornell, third; United States Military Academy, fourth. Time—10m. 14s. (New Carnival record.)

Sprint College Medley Relay—Won by Princeton University (G. S. Johnston Jr. '33, quarter; W. M. Weaver Jr. '34, furlong; W. R. Rainear '34, furlong; W. R. Bonthron '34, half); Ohio State University, second; University of Pittsburgh, third. Time—3m. 30.9s.

Interscholastic Quarter-Mile Relay—Won by Mercersburg Academy (R. Cowan, J. White, A. K. Mills, C. Mutchler); Newark, N. J., High School, second; William Penn High School, Harrisburg, third. Time—42.5s. (A new Carnival record.)

Interscholastic Medley Relay—Won by Mount Pleasant Academy, Schenectady, N. Y. (E. Clark, half; P. Treis, quarter; W. Krizek, furlong; S. Szumakowski, mile); St. Benedicts, Newark, N. J., second; Westfield High School, Westfield, N. J., third. Time—7m. 50s.

Special Events

400-Meter Hurdles — Won by Eugene Beatty, Michigan Normal; R. B. Jackson '35, Lehigh University, second; F. M. Whitaker '34, United States Naval Academy, third; A. E. Reidell '33, Columbia, fourth. Time—55.8s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State University; C. O. Pessoni, Manhattan College, second; E. G. Bath '33, Michigan State University, third. Time—14.3s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Joseph P. McCluskey '33, Fordham; Edgar Lee, Virginia Union University, second; Peter C. Rhodes '33, Columbia, third; R. I. Yerkes, Pennsylvania School of Industrial Arts, fourth. Time—9m. 28.5s. (a new carnival record).

Running Hop Step and Jump—Won by C. Hickey, Villanova; J. E. Ludwig '34, Pennsylvania, second; R. H. McRae '33, United States Naval Academy, third. Distance—44ft. 2¼in.

Broaca Stops Columbia Baseball Team, 3 to 1

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Columbia	5	1	.833
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Yale	2	2	.500
Pennsylvania	1	3	.250
Princeton	0	2	.000
Cornell	0	2	.000

Result April 28

Yale 3, Columbia 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29—Columbia's first Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League defeat of the current season came yesterday when John J. Broaca '34, Yale star, held the Lions to four hits and one run while the Eli batters hit safely eight times and scored three runs. The Eli led 3 to 0 going into the eighth inning. Broaca struck out 10, passed only one and held the Lions to two hits until the eighth when two hits and an error gave the visitors their one run. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	x—	3	8	1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	4	3

Batteries—Broaca and Klein; Meisel and Brominski. Umpires—Skelly and Schroeder. Time—1h. 33m.

West Indians in Third Draw

REIGATE, Surrey, Eng., April 29 (Canadian Press)—The touring team of West Indian cricketers played a one-day draw with Reigate Priory yesterday, the third drawn exhibition preceding the opening of their scheduled English tour. Scores were: British West Indies 193 for nine declared (Martin 63 not out); Reigate Priory 117 for nine (Allom 56).

Boston Elects Wight

Russell B. Wight '34 of Belmont has been elected captain of the Boston University tennis team for this spring.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

College Students Discuss Problems Of World Import

Peace and Trade Treaties Scanned by Conference at Atlanta, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Problems of world peace and settlement of trade and debt difficulties were discussed at the tenth annual meeting of the Southern Students Conference on International Relations held recently at Emory University and Agnes Scott College here.

"The seven treaties made at Locarno represented the fruit of five years of endeavor," Sir Herbert Ames declared in an address on Germany's foreign policy. "They were made voluntarily by all the contracting powers, each sacrificing something to gain the ends desired. France wanted security, England wanted peace between France and Germany, and Germany wanted to be taken back into the family of nations."

"A somewhat different attitude would prevail in international good will today if the big three of European politics, Briand, Stresemann and Chamberlain, had lived and continued in power," Sir Herbert stated, in citing how the three believed that treaties could and should be "humanized."

Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson told the group that participation by the United States in the approaching world economic conference to be held in London would not be a matter of determining whether this country shall take losses, but a question of how the losses shall be directed. He believes that cancellation of the debts would restore free trade between the nations and eliminate the present economic philosophy of self-sufficiency which is prevalent in many countries.

Other speakers, discussing the Far Eastern situation, declared Japan was guilty in the Sino-Japanese controversy and that the League of Nations has not been wrecked by the Japanese seizure of Manchuria.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates from international relations clubs of colleges in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and a large number of visitors attended the conference. There are 405 international relations clubs in American colleges and universities and 104 in foreign countries. They were formed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to inform the young men and women in colleges regarding world problems.

Educators Study Conditions in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Joint Commission on Emergency Education, a branch of the National Education Association, met in Atlanta recently to study the financial aspect of operating public schools in the South. The meeting was attended by leading educators throughout the South.

The Georgia Education Association was represented by Mr. Kyle T. Alfriend of Mason, who explained to the gathering that Georgia's difficulty was in finding sufficient revenue to replace the failing ad valorem tax system. The commission set up to solve the present public school crisis is holding 10 regional conferences throughout the nation.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL

TOMORROW at 3:30
Pension Fund Concert
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Cond.
Closing Concert of
BRAHMS FESTIVAL

OPENS WED. at 8:30
POPS
85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Admission 25c
Table Seats $1—1st Balcony 50c-75c-$1
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 BOYLSTON ST., corner Hemenway
Luncheons - Dinners 40c to 75c
Sunday Dinners 50c to $1
A la carte service—Music
Our adjoining cafeteria open 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
DAILY SPECIALS 25c to 40c

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
163 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course
Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF T WHARF
Open the year 'round
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
Tel. Lafayette 8702
MISS DALRYMPLE, Shipper

Horse Car's Successor Loses To Shiny Motorbus in New York

Former 'Hillboys,' Motormen in Electric Street Car Era, Watch Sleek Motor Drive Up to Old Car Barn; Bus Company Supplants Second Avenue Line

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—New York still has what is believed to be the only horse car left in the United

Hero Medal Given Man Who Stopped Shooting in House

Representative Maas One of 24 Persons to Get Carnegie Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 29—Awards of two silver medals and 22 bronze medals, in addition to a pension of $960 a year and cash payments aggregating $15,000, in recognition of deeds of special heroism were announced by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission here today.

The silver medals went to Representative Melvin J. Maas (R.), of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. Earl I. Roberts, of Ohio, for their promptness and bravery when lives of other persons were endangered.

Mr. Maas, when a man in the gallery, during a session of the House of Representatives in Washington last December, began brandishing a loaded revolver and demanding that he be heard, walked rapidly from the center of the floor to a point almost directly below the assailant and talked to him in a conciliatory tone until he dropped the weapon.

Although persons near by hurried to exits or crouched by tables or seats, Mr. Maas persisted in talking to the man, who pointed the gun directly at him, until the weapon dropped into his hands. There were more than 75 persons in the galleries and 125 members on the floor at the time. The citation awarded with the medal said that Mr. Maas had saved an "indeterminate person or persons from a homicidal attack."

Mr. Roberts tried, unsuccessfully, to save from suffocation Mr. Ernest Aronholt, a disposal plant operator who was overcome by gas in a sampling pit at Lima, Ohio, last May. Mr. Roberts, a designing engineer, ran 700 feet to the pit, dragged out one man who had become unconscious trying to save the operator, obtained a hose, descended to Aronholt and helped other men drag him almost out. Then Mr. Roberts himself fell unconscious and could not be revived. The medal was given to his widow.

The bronze medals, which were awarded for heroic actions when the lives of others were endangered by drowning, suffocation, electrocution, acid burning, rabies, train and truck accidents, fire, mine mishaps or gas fumes, went to: Mrs. Bertha Markell Ohl, Summerville, Penna.; Mr. John M. Niedringhaus, Pittsburgh; Mr. Gilmer H. Dunlop, McKeesport, Penna.; Mr. James P. Barr, Pittsburgh; Mr. Edward J. Cartain, Chester, Penna.; Mr. Albert Eyman, Sharon, Penna.

Mr. Edward J. Riley, Hollidaysburg, Penna.; Mr. John L. Kellogg, Chicago; Mr. Dominick Siriani, Chicago Heights; Miss Fannie L. Rollins, Amory, Miss.; Mr. Junius P. Clendenin, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Mr. Courtney F. Lewis, Springville, N. Y.; Mr. George Anders Rindell, Brooklyn; Mr. Frank M. Kellam, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mr. Charles H. Humes, Capitol Heights, Md.; Mr. Charles C. Barker, Williamsburg, Ky.; Mr. Claude E. Wilson, Evarts, Ky.; Mr. Tim Fisher, Elys, Ky.; Mr. Roscoe Lewis, Chad, Ky.; Mr. Jesse Engle, Bulan, Ky.; Mr. Gerald Wise and Mr. Norman B. Emery, both of New Albany, Ind.

The pension was awarded to the widow of one of the medal winners, $2000 was awarded to sons of two others who made the supreme sacrifice and $13,000 was awarded in 15 other cases.

The awards brought to 2691 those made by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission since it was established by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904.

Roosevelt Leading In Gravest Period, Babson Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—The greatest single reason for optimism regarding the economic situation today is that of the change of heart among the people, with a return to the proper estimation of spiritual values, according to Mr. Roger W. Babson, economist, who spoke here before the Republican Women of Pennsylvania.

Opening his remarks by the statement that the next 60 or 90 days may be the most important in the history of the nation, Mr. Babson then proceeded to amplify his affirmation by explaining his interpretation of the gravity of President Roosevelt's position today.

"Few people realize the tremendous importance of what is going on in Washington," he said. "Congress has abdicated and thrown the Constitution out of the window. But I will say, to Mr. Roosevelt's credit, that he saw it coming out of the window and went around and caught it. It now lies in his lap, and with all the new legislation that we hear about, we must remember that nothing harmful has been done up to the present moment.

"They pass laws and leave matters up to the discretion of the President. Mr. Roosevelt is taking very good care of what he does with the powers conferred on him. And what he does in the next 60 or 90 days will decide the future of your children and your grandchildren," Mr. Babson continued.

Explaining his opinion of the effect of inflation, Mr. Babson said that increased buying power, with consequent better business, should be the immediate result, with eventual raising of prices when business has returned to capacity production, with increasing wages.

"I am not a believer in inflation unless it can be accomplished on an international basis "with a monetary agreement that will make one uniform measure for a yardstick on prices. In that case it will be very valuable," Mr. Babson concluded.

Now the 'Dads' Will Learn a Thing or Two

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

BOYS ON TOP OF THE HEAP

Upper Row, Left to Right: His Proud Moment—Mayor for a Day. "Dad" Joins in Work and Play. Left: Boy Acts as Fire Chief at Salisbury, Md., in 1931.

Gov. Ely Defends Judge's Motives In Crawford Case

Tells Virginia Executive That Lowell's Decision Has Been Magnified

RICHMOND, Va., April 29 (AP)—Gov. John G. Pollard yesterday received a letter from Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, which asserted that the decision of Judge James A. Lowell in the Crawford case had been improperly "magnified and exploited in major proportions."

He said he appreciated Governor Pollard's depreciation of abuse of the judge in the case, and assured the Virginia executive that the State of Massachusetts "would continue its coöperation with Virginia to the end that there may be no miscarriage of justice."

Terming the question that Judge Lowell decided a "purely judicial" one, Governor Ely said that the jurist "made no finding of fact in the case and particularly none adverse to or reflecting upon the fairness of the Virginia courts."

Judge Lowell, in freeing George Crawford, Negro, wanted in Loudoun County on a charge of slaying two white women, on a writ of habeas corpus, gave as one of his reasons that Virginia does not summon Negroes for jury service. Previously Governor Ely had granted the Virginia request for extradition but the move was blocked by Judge Lowell's action.

Asserting that Judge Lowell's decision was not a reflection on the fairness of Virginia courts, Governor Ely said that "on the contrary, he expressed his own opinion of the high caliber of the judiciary of your Commonwealth and the manner in which your trials have been conducted. The matter came before him upon an agreed statement of facts. He rested his decision entirely upon the question of law in which he felt that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Royal vs. Delaware was conclusively binding upon him.

"While I disagree with Judge Lowell's interpretation and application of the case, I want you to know that Judge Lowell's background and antecedents are such as to leave no question as to his freedom from outside influence or improper motive."

Canadian Line Seeks Added Cattle Trade

MONTREAL, April 29 (AP)—Canadian National Steamships will reenter the north Atlantic steamship trade next month provided the demand for cattle space additional to that already available on the St. Lawrence route is maintained, it was announced at company headquarters here yesterday.

It was learned the Department of Trade and Commerce had invited the coöperation of Canadian National Steamships in an effort to supply western Canadian cattle shippers with the necessary open space. It was learned also that should any arrangement be made whereby the tariff barriers against Canada, erected by the United States, be lowered to the extent that an adequate market be made available across the international boundary, it is unlikely that the two steamers will be fitted out for the carrying of livestock.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, now Canadian National Steamships, operated a service to the Bristol Channel from 1920 to 1929.

Motors Force Turner to Land

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, trying for a nine-hour west-east transcontinental flight speed record, was forced down 15 miles north of Prescott, Ariz., yesterday, he telephoned Mrs. Turner. Colonel Turner said motor trouble forced him to land but that he could repair the motor himself and would fly his plane back here.

Boys of America Line Up for Week Of Full Activity

Each Day to Have Special Significance—Girls to Share in Fun

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—All aboard for a ride into the future. Into the future where boys will be men, and men should still be boys. Today began the annual excursion into National Boys' Week.

When boys turn to thinking of the men they will be, and men turn to thinking of the boys of today as their partners of tomorrow, then it's a sure sign the Boys' Week special is coming down the track, spring is in the air, and a new year just around the bend.

"Boyhood," declares Mr. Walter W. Head, chairman of the Boys' Week committee and president of the Boy Scouts of America, "needs greater consideration today than at any time in the history of the country."

In a special message for the Monitor Mr. Head continues: "There should be greater national coöperation between all religious, civic, and educational organizations, as well as between business and political leaders, to give unstintingly of their counsel and abilities during the 1933 Boys' Week."

All next week too, will "boy" be spelled with a capital "B" and "Boy Preferred" be the best stock on any market. But not to slight the girls, many communities call it Youth Week, and give the sisters a "look in" on the big "goings on."

In as many as 1000 communities throughout the United States, and probably an equal number in other parts of the world, Boys' Week or Youth Week is being observed this year, it is learned from the National Boys' Week Committee for the United States, whose headquarters are located here.

There will be boy mayors and boy police chiefs and boys everywhere where things are run, and then again there will be just boys doing the things of a boy, and fathers doing them too to see how it feels again. There will be boys' day at church, boys' day in the factory, boys' day in the field, and best of all, boys' day at home.

When Boys' Day is observed in the churches tomorrow, the spiritual needs of youth will be put above everything else. Churches are urged to stress that spiritual growth is essential to the full development of the boy, that every normal boy has a religious impulse which must be awakened and nurtured, and that the spiritual, physical and intellectual, as well as social life of a boy should be developed as one.

But to begin at the beginning, of course. Today, April 29, is Boys' Loyalty Day.

This, it is suggested, should be taken as an opportunity to reawaken mutual loyalty between the boy and the community. Monday is Boys' Day in Industry, when boys will be given an opportunity to put on workmen's clothes, step into their shoes, and see if that's what they like best, and to center attention on giving youth the best possible "break" in the industrial world.

On Monday at 3:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Mr. Walter W. Head, chairman of the boys' week committee and president of the Boy Scouts of America, is scheduled to broadcast a boys' week message over a nation-wide hookup.

Tuesday is Boys' Day in Schools, when the value of a good education will be put above everything else, and next, on Wednesday, it will be Boys' Day in Athletics, when everybody will turn out into the open to learn more about recreation and fair play.

Thursday is the day to be spent at home. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters are urged to unite in a happy reunion, to learn again, if betimes they have forgotten, how much better home is than any other place where they might be used to spending their time.

Friday is Boys' Day in Citizenship. Many schools will hold special elections to choose boy mayors and other officials. And then Saturday, to answer the call of spring, boys and dads alike should pack their things and start out.

Electro-Chemistry Traced 4000 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—Although perfected by Mr. Michael Faraday in the nineteenth century and since then regarded as one of the triumphs of modern chemistry, the process of electroplating is revealed in researches conducted by Prof. Colin G. Fink of Columbia University to be more than 4000 years old.

Concentrating his studies on a small copper kettle and accompanying basin, which stand in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Professor Fink discovered evidences that the kettle and basin, made about 2500-2200 B. C. during the fifth or sixth dynasty in Egypt, had been treated with chemically applied metal plating. Tests made by Professor Fink and his associate in the work, Mr. Arthur H. Kopp, chemist of the Museum, showed that the base metal of both kettle and basin was copper, and that the silver plating was a thin coating of metallic antimony any a small amount of iron, "the principle of which," according to the professor, "is really electrolytic."

"We have good reason to believe that pickling baths containing vinegar and salt were used by the ancients for cleaning bronzes after they have been discolored by heating processes," Professor Fink said, "and the addition of antimony and contact with iron may have been accidental at first but repeated intentionally when the results had been observed."

The Hague Law Academy Holds Student Reunion

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Dr. Albert A. Roden of Princeton, N. J., presided yesterday over a reunion of former students and professors of the Academy of International Law at The Hague as president of the American association of former students of the academy. The academy will celebrate on July 14 its tenth year of existence, as the only international educational institution for the study of international law.

Two Americans, Prof. Charles E. Hill of the University of North Carolina and Miss Helen D. Reid, professor at the University of Buffalo, N. Y., will be among the lecturers at the academy whose faculty is composed of some 25 outstanding legal scholars. Students usually number about 400.

Bars Between East and West Dissolve in Ties of Affection

Theory That 'Never the Twain Shall Meet' Strikingly Refuted in Recent Demonstrations of Love of Two Noted Japanese for American Friends

When Kipling sang "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," he was voicing the prevalent theory of racial barriers and prejudices. But when he declared that

> There is neither East nor West, border, nor breed, nor birth,
> When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth,

he was stating a truism which becomes more and more evident as time goes on. The truth of this has been twice demonstrated, convincingly and touchingly, within recent weeks.

The spotlight which played upon Yosuke Matsuoka during his visit in the United States as he returned home from Geneva brought one instance to the attention of the public. The instance was his unveiling in Portland, Ore., of a memorial to Mrs. Isabelle Dunbar Beveridge, the woman he called his "American mother," and who called him "son." But storm and fog and the speed of modern travel caused the other instance to escape notice almost entirely.

When the liner Bremen docked in Brooklyn late on the night of March 13, at least one on board keenly regretted the storms at sea which had caused the North German Lloyd liner to be a day behind her scheduled arrival. He was Vice-Admiral Osami Nagano, Japanese naval delegate at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and former naval attaché at Washington.

Admiral Nagano was under orders to report home on a certain date. He had planned a visit with friends in New York and Washington and a trip to Boston. The day's delay made recalculation of his itinerary imperative. He decided he would have to await another trip to America to see his New York friends. But there was one in Boston who could not be put off.

Customs dispensed with red tape, the Admiral took a taxicab from the pier and caught the midnight train for Boston. Early the next morning—a murky, dismal day—he called at 17 Short Street, Brookline. A graying man and a young woman were awaiting him there, not as a distinguished visitor from a foreign land, but as a member of the family returning after a long absence.

The story of the bond of affection between Admiral Nagano and the family of C. E. Wheeler goes back 20 years to the time when, as a lieutenant-commander, he was sent by his government to Boston to study international law. For two years he lived with the Wheelers and was regarded by them as a member of the family. Returning to Japan he was made a captain and assigned to the Embassy at Washington as naval attaché, where, incidentally, he shares with Admiral Nomura the distinction of being the most popular Japanese officer ever to serve there.

Following his assignment at Washington Admiral Nagano next visited America four years ago, when he came to Boston as commander-in-chief of a training squadron. Waiting for him at the navy yard pier was Mr. Wheeler and family, and the Japanese officer had his "American father" as his almost constant companion during the squadron's stay.

It was to this foster home that Admiral Nagano returned on this last trip. His visit was more than a token of respect, proving that friendship and the ties of affection are stronger than any geographical or racial boundary, and that there is indeed a common ground of understanding where East and West may meet.

Albanian-American Plan Aids Villagers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Opening of an Albanian-American educational institution for training Albanian villagers in farming and domestic science was officially enacted here recently by the American Minister, Mr. Herman Bernstein, and the Albanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Djafer Vila. Together they kindled the fire in the hearth of one of the three new buildings.

The new institution—sponsored by the "Near East Foundation"—overlooks the Adriatic Sea. The site was given by the Albanian state, and the scheme is receiving the support of King Zog.

The school is being conducted by Americans on the cottage plan and is designed to place the boys and girls, which attend it, in an actual village, amid conditions such as they will face at home. The pupils learn by working at such daily tasks as would be required in a well-conducted Albanian village.

Model Kitchen Puts Apple Pie Across Tape in Just 24 Steps

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—How many steps does it take to make an apple pie? In the old style kitchen 126 steps; in the modern kitchen workshop, planned for efficiency, just 24, and the pie has all of the old-fashioned flavor and juiciness.

This is the finding of experts of the General Electric Company, who have been studying the apple pie-baking problem in order to bring out a model kitchen for the Chicago Century of Progress exposition.

The new kitchen is not radically different from the old, it is just "scientifically planned," according to the General Electric experts. Most kitchens grow up haphazardly, they find. Few architects, contractors or plumbers have had experience in baking apple pies, and they cannot be expected to know the most convenient position for the stove, the sink and the refrigerator. Miss Frances Weedman, home economist for the General Electric Kitchen Institute, made the apple pie study in an effort to give them and the housewife "scientific data."

Two kitchens of equal dimensions were set up, one without thought of the cooking operations involved, the other with the most careful consideration of the various stages in the home baking process. In the old style kitchen, the cook went hither and yon to gather up all her materials for the pie, here for the lard and ice water, there for the nutmeg and rolling pin.

In the "production line" kitchen it was quite different. Her materials and tools were so placed that she needed to make only 13 moves from starting the pie to getting herself out of the kitchen. The operations are listed by the experts as follows:

1. Housewife enters kitchen and turns on range (three steps).
2. Proceeds to work table adjacent to refrigerator (three steps).
3. Obtains apples, paring knife, mixing bowls, piece of paper for apple peelings. (All within reach of work table).
4. After peeling apples, throws peelings into garbage receptacle beneath dishwasher (three steps).
5. Gets ice water, lard and butter from refrigerator (within reach). Condiment jars—flour, salt, etc., also within reach.
6. Puts flour and salt in bowl and cuts in shortening. Adds ice water.
7. Obtains rolling pin from adjacent cupboard and rolls piecrust. Pie plate is also within reach.
8. Puts in apples, sugar, cinnamon, salt and butter. Puts on top crust.
9. Oven is now hot and pie is put in (three steps).
10. Returns to work table (three steps).
11. Takes dishes to dishwasher (three steps).
12. Returns dishes to cabinet (three steps).
13. Out of the kitchen in three steps.

The model kitchen to be exhibited at the exposition is to be open so that any housewife interested may enter and try out the equipment if she chooses. A bureau will be maintained to give expert advice on kitchen planning.

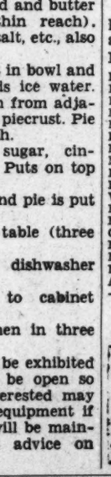
Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edward R. Eberle, Providence, R. I.
Beatrice Hogan, Dover, N. H.
Miss Ella W. Martin, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Catherine Cooper, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma R. Allen, Dallas, Texas.
Helen M. Dickerson, Evansville, Ind.
M. Louise Cavender, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. Raymond Lewis, Haverhill, Mass.
Raymond Lewis, Haverhill, Mass.
Herbert Hicke, West Newbury, Mass.
William Stewart, Portland, Maine.
Mabel Osborne Stewart, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. G. W. Lakeman, Medford, Mass.
G. W. Lakeman, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Myrtle Hunnicutt, Hutchison, Kan.
Miss Barbara V. Lewis, Addison, Mich.
Mrs. Ellen Schulze, Berlin, Germany.
Albert Schulze, Berlin, Germany.

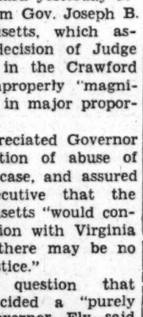
Fenwick Cushing Williams
Naval Architect
37 Mugford Street, Marblehead, Mass.
Small craft built in Marblehead from my plans carry with them assurance of correct design and substantial construction.

CITIZENS
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS
BANK
of LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Sound banking for more than forty years.
Branches conveniently located throughout the city



BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Three sizes—Readers', Library, Pocket.
Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

VALPO
The pure vegetable shampoo from imported Chilean herbs



Native Chilean women have long been noted for magnificent hair. They use the same cleansing herbs as are in Valpo.
NOT A SOAP—NO LATHER
No sticky soap deposit after a Valpo shampoo. Easy to use even on oily or heavy hair. Your hair fluffs fresh and spotlessly clean. Wonderful for Children's and Men's Hair. Ideal for traveling. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or your money refunded.
Two sizes: 35c bottle gives 10 SHAMPOOS, $1 bottle gives 20 SHAMPOOS. Postpaid anywhere.
Chilean Products Mfg. Co., 88 Broad St., Boston
Agents wanted everywhere
Used by Junior League of N. Y. — Slattery's, Boston, and other exclusive beauty salons.
Guaranteed imported Chilean products by the Consul-General of Chile.
From Monitor Readers:
Philadelphia: Mrs. N. N. H.—"So pleased with it . . . send me your large size bottle."
Buffalo: Miss G. R.—"Best results of any prepared shampoo I ever used, and its application is the easiest of any I have used."
★Tested and Approved by GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

NEW SUMMER ROUND TRIP EXCURSION fares . . . NOW COVER ALL NEW ENGLAND
Effective MAY 1st . . .
The New Haven Railroad offers Round Trip Excursion Tickets.
Fast trains are ready to speed you to your favorite pleasure spot—for all New England is now one vast "excursion center," reached at low round-trip fares on all regular trains. No matter where you want to vacation in New England you can now make the trip at low cost. Tickets good in Pullman cars at regular fares.
LEAVE WHEN YOU PLEASE—COME BACK WHEN YOU PLEASE
Your return ticket is good until October 31. So go to your favorite spot—seashore, mountain resort, fishing stream or picturesque village—and Travel by Train. It is quicker, more restful . . . and economical.

FOR INFORMATION
Ticket agents will furnish full information concerning these new round-trip fares to any railroad point in New England.
THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

LAUREL'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT
The LAUREL DUMB-BELL SAFETY RAZOR OUTFIT
COMPLETE IN CASE AS ILLUSTRATED
6d
BLADES 1½D. EACH
ENQUIRIES TO: GEO. R. LAWRENCE LTD. LAUREL WORKS NURSERY ST. SHEFFIELD
BRITISH ISLES

RAYMOND'S
Washington Street, Boston
Close Out of FINE DINNERWARE
The Famous OLD HALL Ivoryware
COUNTRYSIDE PATTERN
A dark blue pattern, and on each size plate is a different scene, with blue border outside to match. You can buy a 74-pc. set consisting of the following: 8 each of 3 sizes plates, teas, fruits, cream soups, and 1 each vegetable dish, 7" and 8", scallop 8", 2 sizes platters, sauce boat and sugar and cream.
$14.50
1933 Natural Retail Price $31.50
SAME PATTERN, 110-pc. set, complete service for 12 people with all the large pieces.
1933 Natural Retail Price $43.50
$22.50
SAME PATTERN, 120-pc. set complete service for 12 people with cream soups in place of regular soups. All the larger pieces.
1933 Natural Retail Price $50.00
$27.50
Another Well-Known Pattern
Empire Rose
You can buy a 51-piece set, complete service for six people $12.50
1933 Natural Retail Price $31.00
SAME PATTERN, 74-piece set, complete service for 8 people $18.50
1933 Natural Retail Price $48.50
SAME PATTERN, 120-piece set, complete service for 12 people with cream soups. 1933 Natural Retail Price $85.00 ..... $24.50
SAME PATTERN, 110-piece set, complete service for 12 people $29.50
Natural Retail Price $77.00
The DORIS
Royal Staffordshire Pottery
Blue and gold shoulder decoration, with fancy border spray of oak leaves and berries.
75 pc. set. Service for 8. 1933 Natural Retail Price $42.00 ..... $18.50
110 pc. set. Service for 12. 1933 Natural Retail Price $65.00 ..... $24.50
120 pc. set. Service for 12 with cream soups. 1933 Natural Retail Price $75.00 ..... $27.50
Crown Ducal Poppy Pattern
A really beautiful piece of work by this famous pottery—poppy pattern touched in enamel by hand. Just 7—58-pc. sets consisting of 8 ea. dinner-dessert and bread and butter plates, soups, teas, 2 open vegetable, 2 platters, sugar, cream, cake and sauce boat.
1933 Natural Retail Price $38.00
$11.75
Same Pattern—115-pc. set complete service for 12 people with all the larger, most wanted items.
1933 Natural Retail Price $87.50
$24.75
Royal Staffordshire Pottery
KO-SHAM
An attractive grayish blue pottery touched in enamel by hand, 101-pc. set service for 12 people including —2 covered dishes, extra large platter, etc. etc.
1933 Natural Retail Price $55.00
Same Pattern—just 4—56-pc. sets, complete service for six $12.50
1933 Natural Retail Price $32.50
George Jones & Sons
Golden Dawn Pattern
A hand-painted flower border pattern. 62 pcs. service for 8 people and this set has square shaped plate.
14.50
1933 Natural Retail Price $20.00

Progress in Education

Choosing the Beautiful in Children's Books

A Debt to the Pioneers in This Art

By HAZEL MITCHELL McCANN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I HAD thought I'd like to buy her a really beautiful book." The little grandmother looked almost apologetically at the brisk and efficient clerk in the bookshop. "Something," she continued thoughtfully, "lovely to look at even before she reads it."

In front of her was the bright array collected by the capable attendant—the book of stories which modern kindergartners were stressing, the factual book bristling with information, and the book with illustrations so in the modern manner that the little grandmother had not seemed sure for the moment which side was right side up. Over them all her questioning gaze searched the well-stocked shelves for a *beautiful* book. And the writer, waiting for the wrapping of her purchase, was started on a long journey of discovery as she recalled how often she too had felt, particularly at gift seasons, that the book of her choice should be truly lovely—beautiful in format, design, and illustration, as well as in content and lesson.

First of all there came flocking to her mind memories of the rich delight she and her own children had experienced in the enjoyment of some of the older beautiful picture books, those perfect examples of good art in whose present revival there is manifested such an increasing interest. To the writer, this renewed appreciation of the loveliness bequeathed us by Caldecott, Crane, Pyle, and others of noble tradition is merely another indication of the higher estate to which juvenile literature is rising. For it is hard to see how a modern child can achieve any real background in illustrative art without an acquaintance with these pioneers to whom contemporary artists acknowledge so great a debt.

Now as Then

The quaint charm of Kate Greenaway is as readily appreciated and as dearly loved now as it was in 1883 when her almanacs first appeared in England. Modern little girls—and boys too—love the gay and dainty little children who frolic with lambs, dance on the green, and gather English posies all through the delightful pages. The verses are as simple and as charming as the figures, and are almost universally beloved by little folks of 3 or 4 to 6 or 7 years.

At least one book by Kate Greenaway seems to belong on every child's bookshelf, and if a person is buying only one perhaps he can make no better choice than "Marigold Garden." It is truly representative of this illustrator's charm and is filled with such quaint verses as:

In an Apple Tree

In September, when the apples were red,
To Belinda I said,
"Would you like to go away
To Heaven, or stay
Here in this orchard full of trees
All your life?" And she said, "If you please,
I'll stay here—where I know,
And the flowers grow."

Simplicity, restraint, and a kindly humor seem to emanate from all the work of that great English artist of the nineteenth century, Randolph Caldecott. His drawings of English country life and of animals are remarkable examples of simplicity of line and of elimination of unnecessary detail. They are genial and kindly with true humor. Small paper-covered books illustrated by Caldecott may be purchased, each containing a single title as, for instance, "The Farmer's Boy," or the combined titles may be had in either two or four volumes.

A Quiet Loveliness

In "Our Old Nursery Rhymes" which has the original tunes harmonized by Alfred Moffat, one finds a perfect example of Willebeek Le Mair's art. There is a gentle beauty, a sort of hushed and quiet loveliness, apparent in her work which is good for our present-day children to sense and evaluate.

A single example too may be given as representative of that great designer, decorator, and artist—Walter Crane. "The Baby's Opera" is illustrative of the strongly decorative quality of all Crane's work, and it has a perfection of detail which will interest the grown-up as surely as it does the little child of 5 or 6.

Although prepared for children somewhat older, the works of Howard Pyle seem to belong logically in this group. Certainly no book list stressing beauty would be complete without the inclusion of some of them! When we recall that that great artist numbered among his students N. C. Wyeth, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Maxfield Parrish, and Frank Schoonover we see how profound an influence his was and how easily he merits the title of the greatest illustrator America has produced. "Pepper and Salt," a delightful mixture of jolly fairy tales and illustrated poems, is suitable for children of 7 or 8, and may be followed by "The Wonder Clock," "The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," and other splendid examples of Pyle's enriching contribution to American art for boys and girls.

Humor and Kindness

To mention the name of L. Leslie Brooke is to place this discussion quite definitely in the present; for happy indeed are all book lovers when a season can boast a new book from the hand of that beloved English illustrator! Perhaps he is best known to American children by his deliciously funny "Johnny Crow's Garden." His keen sense of humor, his unfailing kindness, and his sure sense of proportion give unending joy to little children and to those who select picture books for them. Only two years ago his "Roundabout Turn" was one of the events of the juvenile book year. The same wholesome and delightful fun which have characterized his earlier works are apparent in this perfectly pictured story of the toad who having heard that the world was round longed to find out for himself. (The verses are the work of Robert H. Charles and first appeared in Punch.) His adventures, pictured with a nicety of detail which makes the motto on the toad's wall read, "Hop On, Hop Ever," which entitles the picture adorning his living-room, "The Silent Pool," and which names his newspaper, "The Weekly Croak," constitute a perfect "funny book" for children of all ages.

[This article is printed in halves. The second half will appear next Tuesday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kenyon Alumnus Carves Panels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

TWO unusual memorials have been presented to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, by a retired alumnus who gives much of his time to wood carving at his home in the South. He is the Rev. Mr. Rolla Dyer of Tryon, N. C., member of a noted family which sent several men to Kenyon. The Rev. Mr. Dyer graduated from Kenyon with the class of '76, and is now more than 80 years old.

The first memorial he sent Kenyon College was a wood panel carved in the center to show the Chase cabin, first building erected at Kenyon by the heroic Bishop Philander Chase in 1827. Chase, first Episcopalian bishop of Ohio, selected a country site for Kenyon College near the center of the State after he had made his trip to England to seek financial aid for the new college in the wilderness.

Besides a picture of Bishop Chase's cabin, at Kenyon, the first panel also contains a picture of the Kenyon Gateway, the spire of "Old Kenyon," first stone building at the college, and the cross which marks the spot where Bishop Chase first came upon the Kenyon hill. In the corners of the panel are native birds frequently heard in the heavily wooded country around the college.

So grateful were Kenyon officials for the first panel that the Rev. Mr. Dyer at once started on a smaller one which depicts the first fraternity lodge in the United States. This was built at Kenyon in 1855 by members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon. There were a very few older fraternity chapters in the East at this time, but all of them were meeting in established rooms or halls, and the Kenyon chapter of this fraternity (third chapter in the country) was the first to build its own place of meeting.

The first panel (here reproduced) is being pointed out by President W. F. Peirce. Both the wood panel memorials are now hung at the college, adding to the historic lore of one of the most colorful schools west of the Alleghenies.

College Adopts 'Group Majors'

To Make Courses Less Rigid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

COLLEGIATE education at the University of Missouri is to become more liberal and less rigid under the new "group majors" plan announced by the College of Arts and Science.

Abandonment of the old system of study, which requires a prescribed related major and minor sequence of scholastic work, is not contemplated. Use of the new system is optional.

"The old major-minor plan has been felt to be too narrowly departmentalized to meet the needs of all classes of students," Dean F. M. Tisdel of the college explained. "Students who desire a broader and more carefully planned program of study than is prescribed by the major-minor plan, or who have a well-defined objective which is not well served by that plan, may elect a group major or course of study.

"The group major, or course of study, must be a program directed toward a definite objective definitely formulated, and must contain at least 60 hours comprising a sequence of closely related studies chosen from the courses offered in the college of arts and science." At least half of these courses must be in the more difficult upperclass or graduate studies.

Students using the "group majors" plan must, before the end of their freshman year, map out their course, under the guidance of a faculty adviser who will counsel the same students for four years.

The following "group majors" have been established: (a) Language, literature and fine arts; (b) social studies; (c) mathematical and physical sciences; (d) biological sciences.

"Each major," Dr. Tisdel added, "must have a definite objective definitely formulated, but the objective need not be vocational or professional; it may be general and cultural. Indeed, the primary object of the 'group major' is to coördinate and systematize programs of liberal study. The details of the program are adapted to individual needs, but the course of study as a whole must be unified and coördinated."

Among the "cultural objectives" listed by Dean Tisdel as satisfactory are:

1. A knowledge of the language, literature, and general culture of two of the following peoples: English, French, German, Greek, Italian and Spanish.
2. Training for literary criticism and creative writing.
3. A knowledge of the history and development of an appreciation of the fine arts.
4. A knowledge of the methods, practices, and achievements of the physical sciences, with emphasis on astronomy or chemistry or geology or mathematics or physics.
5. A knowledge of the methods, practices, and achievements of the biological sciences, with emphasis on botany or zoology or physiology or psychology.
6. A knowledge of the methods, developments and points of view involved in the study of the problems of human society, with emphasis on economics or history or philosophy or political science or sociology.

The Parent

On Growing Up and Upward

Wairoa, Hawkes Bay,
New Zealand

Dear Editors and Friends:

I was much interested to see in this column a request for letters anent problems in connection with the older children—and as ours are "growing up" very quickly, the thought came that we should have something constructive to give in this direction.

On reflection, I find that the answer is contained entirely in that very simple and much used expression "growing up." Our duty as parents, to my way of thinking, is just to make sure that the children have every opportunity of growing *up*. We can, of course, make available to them the unfailing protection of our religion. Aside from this, we can be ready to give them loving counsel and sympathy in all their difficulties; and above all encourage their confidence. We have ourselves experienced the relief which comes from sharing our troubles with someone in whom we feel we can confide. It is the greatest privilege of parenthood to feel that our children love and trust us so that they can bring everything to us—joys and happinesses, as well as troubles and sorrows. If we prepare ourselves thoughtfully—and this implies much—to deal with all the situations which are likely to arise in connection with this process of "growing up" we shall not need to fear that tiresome questions will be asked which we cannot answer. There is the right, truthful answer to every question, and we have found that it never fails to satisfy the growing thought, which is like a flower bud, and only needs the sunlight of true knowledge to help it to open and show its full beauty. With all loving greetings.

(Mrs.) H. Y.

* * *

Family Coöperation

San Diego, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I enjoy the Parent column, and am often reminded when reading it of happy families I have known. Some of these lived in surroundings which might have discouraged less resourceful persons.

Several years ago a family of my acquaintance was compelled by circumstances to live on a ranch surrounded by the rather cheerless prospect of miles of sagebrush. The nearest station, comprising three or four small houses, was 12 miles distant.

It was necessary to keep up the morale of the family, but how was this to be done? Parents and children held a council. They decided to set apart a small sum for books, magazines, and an occasional visit to the nearest large town.

Household duties, washing, ironing, sweeping, dishwashing, were apportioned. A schedule placed on the wall showed definitely what daily tasks each member was to perform.

The garden was divided among the children, each being made responsible for the care of his own plot. A part of the vegetables grown was set aside for family use, and the remainder marketed. Each child was allowed to place his money in the bank or to use it for any desired purpose. The father set aside a part of the money received from each sale of farm products to help in providing high school training for the children.

It would require too much space to relate how the young people planted new varieties of vegetables, flowers and shrubs, and how they became acquainted with the habits of wild flowers in their district.

The mother added a cheerful note to the family life for special days and holidays, and the older children saw to it that there should be modest gifts for all at Christmas.

(Miss) A. S. T.

* * *

The Backyard Playground

While cleaning up the lawn and garden in the next few days, it might be a good idea to look over the place with the thought of making that backyard playground for our own and the neighbors' children. A secluded corner of the yard can be set aside for this purpose, and a spot the children can really call their own can be achieved with very little expense.

If the children are small, a slide and a small junglegym make fine equipment with, of course, a sand box. A pup tent is highly prized, or if looks is important, a small summer house or pergola with seats inside does the trick. Lawn swings, child size, may be purchased reasonably. A homemade trapeze can provide a wealth of fun for youngsters, or if there is a tree large enough, a rope swing. Originality is a better investment than money. We know of one outdoor playground most highly thought of by its small patrons because by means of trapezes, iron piping, tree platforms, traveling rings and such like you can travel all over that part of the yard without touching the ground, that is, if you are skillful—and, of course, you are proud of being skillful.

Might we add, too, that the backyard playground ought not to be entirely made up of activity things? Girls—and boys too—need places in which to dream. There is the tree seat in which to read a lovely book. One likes a place, too, in which to put one's collections, shells and pretty stones. A hutch for the guinea pigs, with an attractive bit of garden near it and a seat provide a dream spot. Some little emphasis upon the meditative and the beautiful makes all the difference.

Perhaps there are readers of this column who can add to these suggestions, from their own experience.

T.

When School Girls Cook for the Needy

'Preparing Many Meals Is Not Domestic Science'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THAT school girls should cook and serve meals distributed in schools to the children of needy parents by local authorities is regarded by many people as an admirable training. But there are two sides to the question, and the National Union of Women Teachers, which has given the matter careful consideration after a study of the work in actual practice, has come to the conclusion that it is educationally unsound. In a recent pronouncement they give cogent reasons against the practice.

The urgency of the need of the children of the unemployed is recognized in full. But the women teachers maintain that the work of feeding them does not form part of a genuine educational course of instruction in housecraft. For school pupils to carry out such a duty would mean that the work of the domestic subjects teaching would be almost limited to the necessity for supplying a midday meal in large quantities at a given time and at a given cost. This would mean that the teacher would not be able to teach the girls general laws underlying the various operations, nor allow them to experiment in their own cooking or to take home the results of their own work.

The trained domestic subjects teacher exists to teach girls the whole science and craft of food preparation; this is the justification for her appointment to this branch of highly specialized work. She cannot do this by merely allowing the girls to carry out some repetitive household process every day, such as potato peeling for example. A real educational course must be based on progressive lines; the underlying scientific facts must be taught step by step, so that not only can the practical arts of cooking and other household duties be acquired but the reasons for them and their true inwardness can be understood. In other words, domestic training should be far more than domestic training—it should be a liberal education in itself.

The women teachers' union suggests that the provision of meals on so large a scale is work for which skilled labor should be employed, and that there is a supply of such labor to be found among the numbers of workers now out of employment. Further, while there are so many unemployed, they point out no worker should be required to undertake a double job.

Making the Dictionary Tell Us

Our Living Language Series—11

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CONSIDERING the history of our English language, we found that many of our words have come to us directly from the Latin. It is true that many of them have felt French influence as well—not only through the introduction of Norman-French under William the Conqueror, but also through the cultural influences of modern French upon English.

Webster's New International Dictionary, used as authority for the spelling, pronunciation, definition and comparison of words in this course, gives the "family histories" of words, in brackets immediately following the pronunciation which indicates spelling.

Suppose you are going to the dictionary for information about a word—let us say, for example, the simple word *appear*. You might content yourself with the simple definition: "to be in view; to become visible." But in order to gain the greatest good from the dictionary, you will do well to observe other things as well. Following the word *appear*, and its pronunciation, we find in brackets the capital letters *ME*, indicating Medieval English—that is, the English of the middle centuries.

* * *

Following this, the word *appear* is written, as our medieval English forbears wrote it; then, in capitals, *OF* indicates Old French, which form is listed next, also in italics. The French form follows, introduced by the abbreviation *F*, and followed by the information that this French form comes from the Latin *apparere*. *Apparere* is further broken up for us, into *ad* plus *parere*. In small capitals, still inside the brackets, Webster lists the words *apparent* and *peer*, with the abbreviation *Cf*; that is, confer, or compare, *apparent* and *peer* with the original word, *appear*. Then the brackets are closed. You have a complete history of the word *appear* before you come to the definition. The first definitions listed are often followed by the abbreviation *Obs.*—indicating that this meaning has become obsolete; that is, this meaning is no longer accepted, since usage has given a new meaning to the word in question.

At the end of the list of definitions, synonyms are listed. You can find the definitions and histories of these synonyms in the same way, adding to your store of information about the original word. You will see that the words for comparison (listed after the abbreviation *Cf.*) in the brackets bear some resemblance in their spelling to the original word, but the synonyms need not be related at all, in spelling or in sound; they are words expressing fine shades of the same meaning, or words to be used interchangeably with the original one.

Let us say that we have read all the definitions given for the word *appear*; we have found that the only synonym is the word *seem*.

Since the words *apparent* and *peer* are given for comparison, let us find them. Apparent is defined as "capable of being seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view; as, *apparent* defects." It may be that the word *apparition* catches the eye, as it is the next word listed in the vocabulary. Noting that it is similar to the word *apparent*, we pause to consider it in passing. We find that an *apparition* is a ghost, specter, phantom, shade; something that appears to be real; thus it is evident that *apparition* also is derived from *appear* (and indeed Webster notes this derivation, suggesting that you "See *appear*").

* * *

Perhaps the question presents itself as to whether the word *apparel* is also related to *appear, apparent*, and *apparition*—since the *par* syllable also occurs in *apparel*. But we find that the *par* syllable of *apparel* comes rather from the Latin word meaning *to prepare, to make ready*. Therefore, although the spelling is the same as *appar* of *apparition*, the words cannot be associated for meaning and usage, but rather only for writing.

(The *par* of *separate* may be remembered by association with *par* of *prepare*.)

Peer, to look narrowly, to peep, to search curiously or intently, changes its diphthong, having *ee* instead of the *ea* of *appear*. (A diphthong is the union—the "one-ing"—of two vowels, so that they are sounded as one vowel.) "He looked out of the window" does not suggest furtiveness or scrutiny. "He peered out at us as we passed" suggests peeping, or narrow watching.

We have used the simple word *appear* to exemplify (make an example of) the method that will give you the greatest possible good, from your use of the dictionary.

Through the nice choice of words, you can express fine shades of meaning. Through your knowledge of words, you can choose just the right words to express your meaning. But in order to learn words you must be patient, looking to the simple steps involved, rather than seeking finished perfection of eloquence all at one leap.

NEXT WEEK—Pronouncing the Vowels.

Copyright 1933 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All Rights Reserved.

Cheaper and Better Holidays
FOR ALL
"See the World and make friends"
WORLD EXPLORERS
Rhineland Parties of 14, £8, 14 days inclusive, at our Camps at Trier, St. Goar and Aachen, under the protection of the President of Rhineland and Mayor of each town in which camps are situated.
Moroccan Conducted Tour,
14 days £24:10:6, 21 days £30:10:0
Scandinavian Conducted Tour,
15 days, £18:18; Enrolment fee 2/6
Apply: FRIEND SHIP, Charing Cross Pier, LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND

BOYS' SCHOOLS
England

BLACK-FOXE MILITARY INSTITUTE
Primary through high school. Accredited college preparation. Character building. Military training modified for educational purposes. Ideal location and facilities. All athletics, riding, polo. For information address the Registrar, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Hollywood, California.

BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Switzerland

NEUE RABBENTHALSCHULE
BERNE SWITZERLAND
Kindergarten for Boys
Primary School and Girls
The object of the school is to help each child to think intelligently. Unfoldment of good is its aim. Small classes and individual teaching give opportunity for interesting application of newly discovered abilities and interests. The school atmosphere is one of joy and helpfulness. — We advertise only in "The Christian Science Monitor"
Schoolhouse: Oberweg 7
Secretary's Office: Neuengasse 28

SEE ALSO
Tuesday's Educational Page for advertising of schools.

FREE
INTRODUCTORY LESSON IN
PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE
by Mary Redfield Plummer

To encourage investigation of *The "Double A" Home Course in Parliamentary Procedure*. Helps seasoned officers or newest members. By official parliamentarian Federated Council Business and Professional Women, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago Women's Club, etc. Based on 35 years' experience with Robert's Rules of Order. Simple, interesting, practical. Ideal for church or club workers. *Write for Free Introductory Lesson and List of Answers to 10 Parliamentary Puzzlers.* No obligation
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 18—222 West Adams St., Chicago

SUMMER SCHOOLS
PHIDELAH RICE
Summer School of the SPOKEN WORD
and THEATRE WORKSHOP on MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND, MASS. 22nd Year. Special courses in BIBLE READING offered in JUNE. A real opportunity to serve mankind through intelligent oral rendition of the WORLD'S GREATEST LITERATURE. The quality of the reading should measure up to the quality of the text.
Address: MR. PHIDELAH RICE
333 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS
MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert Instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

ART
STUDY ART
Summer Term begins June 12. Courses offered same as in Winter Term. Special Class in Landscape Painting under Mr. Ross Braught at the Grand Cañon, Arizona. Write for information.
The Kansas City Art Institute
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

HOME STUDY COURSES
How to Cash-In with Your CAMERA
Magazines, Newspapers, Advertisers, are BUYING 134,000 photos every week! Make good money—spare time—full time—taking human-interest pictures that sell. We teach you how by mail. Fascinating, easy! Our unlimited Marketing Service helps you cash in quickly. Write now, no obligation, for FREE BOOK. No salesman will call. Universal Photographers, Inc., Dept. 44, 10 W. 33d St., N. Y. City.

DRAMATIC ARTS
LELAND POWERS
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Enroll now for Special Courses during May and June
Send for illustrated catalogue. Dept. SM.
Mrs. LELAND POWERS, Principal
31 Evans Way Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS
Be a Private Secretary
Sawyer individual, small group instruction develops individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
8th and Flower Sts., Los Angeles, Calif. Westwood Village Los Angeles, Calif.

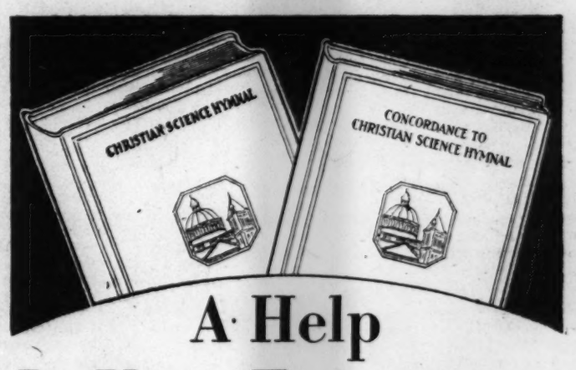
Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses. Commercial Art; also Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. 1717 N. Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Ten miles from Boston. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. *Catalogs.*
Guy M. Winslow, Ph.D., *President*
170 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

La Rew House
A boarding school for girls, East of Los Angeles in orange grove, near Sierra Madre Mountains. First grade through High School. Horseback riding, swimming, tennis. Open entire year. Now accepting reservations for summer camp.
Rates Reasonable
Address La Rew House, North Citrus Avenue, Azusa, California
Dir., Ethel March Fulton

Sea Pines on Cape Cod Winter School
Kindergarten through College Preparation. Upper and Lower Schools separate. Music, Art, and other advantages. Happy home environment. Large wooded estate with private beach. Outdoor pleasures, including horseback riding. Summer Camp. Moderate fees.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, Brewster, Mass.

COEDUCATIONAL
Lower School — Upper School — College of Liberal Arts
Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
COEDUCATIONAL



A Help In Your Enjoyment
of the new
Christian Science Hymnal

SO THAT the wealth of information, inspiration and poetic expression in the new Christian Science Hymnal may be readily accessible, a concordance has been compiled and made available in bindings corresponding to those of the hymnal. The concordance contains, in addition to 159 pages of concordance references, a general index to the hymnal.

With this companion volume at hand, you can study the hymnal without a continuous turning of its pages back and forth. You can see at a glance the alternative tunes for any hymn, and quickly associate author and composer with poem or tune.

The student may use this book of reference to seek out passages that clothe inspirational thoughts in the beauty of poetry and music. The musician is enabled to find appropriate hymns for any occasion. Persons seeking certain hymns, recalling only fragments of them, may readily find the songs desired by looking up in the concordance the words remembered.

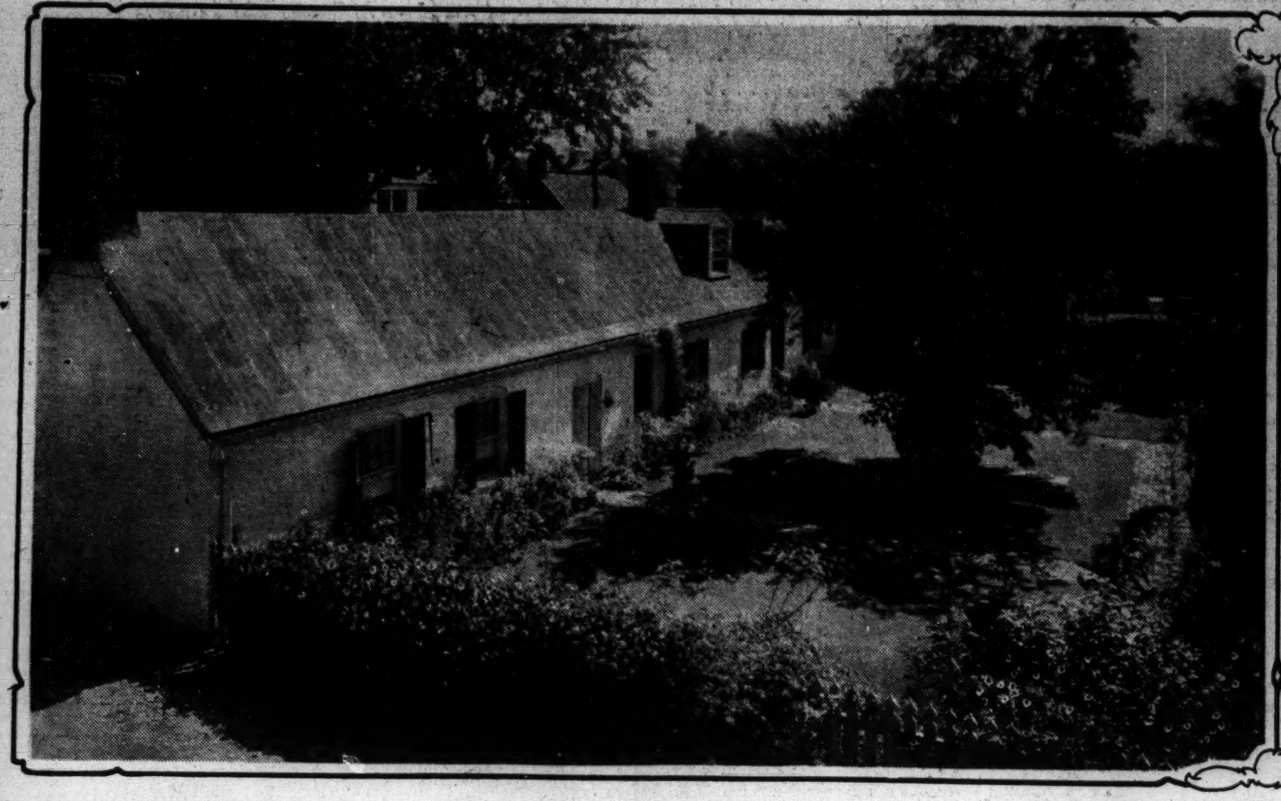
The concordance to the hymnal affords an opportunity to remember a friend with a very acceptable gift. This book may be purchased from your local Christian Science Reading Room, or direct from the publishers.

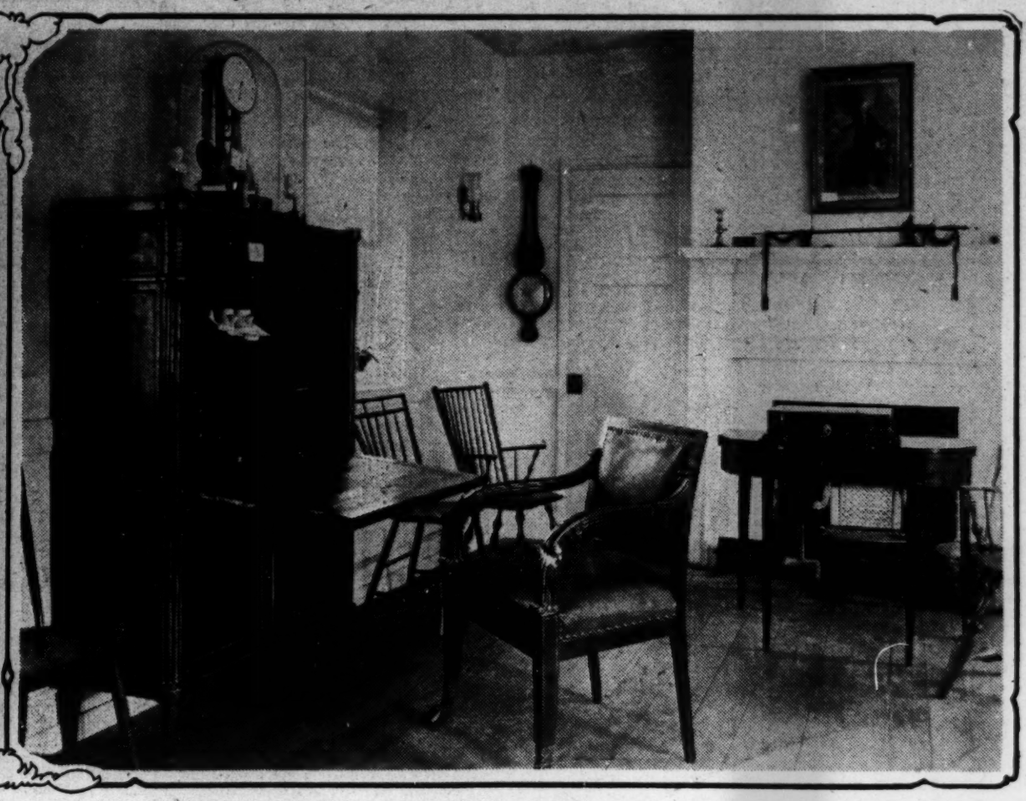
CONCORDANCE
to the Christian Science Hymnal
Blue or brown cloth..... $1.00 Black levant leather..... $3.50

The New
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HYMNAL
is available in the following bindings:
Blue or brown cloth..... $1.75 Black levant, de luxe, same size as cloth book..... $3.00
Black morocco, pocket size... $4.00
Large type edition, brown cloth..... $3.00
(There are over twice as many pages in the new, enlarged Christian Science Hymnal as in the 1910 edition.)

The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Interior Decoration and Antiques





Both photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

APRIL 28 WAS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND WAS MADE THE OCCASION FOR A COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATION IN THE CITY WHERE HE DWELT.

In the historic town of old Fredericksburg, Virginia, one of the places which is sought by nearly all visitors is the law office of James Monroe, President of the United States from 1817 to 1825. The extremely simple but well-constructed building, still in its original condition, is pictured at the left, with its surrounding trees, flowers and lawn. At the right is the interior of his office with the desk and the chair which he used. Other furnishings of the period are included in the setting, and articles personally associated with him.

When Winter Is Past

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS WINTER burgeons into spring a yearly restlessness surges up in the bosoms of most homemakers. In earlier periods of civilization they would have folded their tents and moved on to green fields and pastures new. Today we sublimate this restlessness through changing the appearance of our rooms in big and in little ways.

Let us visualize the rooms in which we have passed the winter months. No small part of the charm of these rooms has lain in the enjoyment of our fireside. At night we have gathered around the hearth, absorbing the cheer it connotes.

There have been other places in the rooms which have held the family together. The secondary centers such as those devoted to writing, music, and to sewing, have held us of winter nights. As though shunning the wintry blasts, these groups may have drifted toward places removed as far as possible from the outside edges. This is indicative of the fact that there may be summer and winter room arrangements.

Also, we have taken pleasure in using curtains of heavy texture, which could be drawn at night, giving us a satisfaction of protection, as well as of joy in their color. The winter room is evidence of the contribution which color can make. Since reds, yellows and red-oranges suggest warmth and cheer, and are "advancing" in their kind of color, they contribute desirable notes to a winter room.

Besides furniture groupings and color, decorative accessories personalize this winter room, breaking the ice for strangers, and acting as stimulants to conversation. Textures play no small part in producing a feeling of warmth in a winter room. Velvets, velours, friezes, and tapestries are warm to the touch and luxurious to the feel. Piled carpets and rugs are soft to the tread. All are grateful to the touch in winter months.

Let us look at the other side of the shield. Just as rooms may be arranged for winter use, and their textiles selected accordingly, so it is possible to arrange and furnish the same room for a warmer season, as winter wavers before the approach of spring, and deepens into summer.

As the days grow warmer we find ourselves more interested in the views from our windows. The furniture may seem to move toward the edges of the room, to aid in the enjoyment of this garden vista or that panorama of distant mountain.

Curtains May Well Be Changed

As a substitute for breeze-foiling side draperies and valances, the housewife will find sheerer materials more desirable. These should have a feeling of daintiness, yet of serviceableness withal. Marquisettes, light-weight silks, nets, wool or silk casement cloths, will afford privacy, will soften the edges of the window and will filter the light. If made with a triple hem, on the bottom and the front edges, they will look more dignified, and be cleaner as to technique, silhouetted against the light.

Certain textiles seem to suggest an innate feeling of coolness. Belgium linen and glazed chintzes are cases in point—cool to the touch and cool to the glance. Textures, through associations, seem to be able to fill us with a sense of luxury in formality and even temperature. Shiny textiles, perhaps due to the high lights they share with metal, give us a feeling of coolness. That is why chintz which has been calendared or run through rollers, leaving a starched glaze on its surface, seems cool.

While we found the reds, yellows and red-yellows desirable in a winter room, for the summer room we will select the blues, greens and blue-greens, whose associations are with those of shady foliage, cool water and blue distances, instead of with those of fire and light.

It may seem desirable to set aside the deep-piled rugs for the moment. This will be a good time to give them a rest. Cleansed and protected during the summer months, they will be a luxurious change in the fall, replacing the inexpensive rag, grass and fiber rugs which have been substituted for them during the warm months. While the decorative accessory plays no small part in telling the world about us, too many are only stifling in the informal summer room. Let us put away some of these accessories, clearing the decks, as it were, to obtain the desired feeling of coolness and of space.

"Textures," of Various Materials

We have spoken of the various types of textures such as velvet and chintz. In thinking of them we have given the word its primary meaning, that of weaving. Texture has a further significance, a derived meaning. We can speak of the "texture" of a piece of pottery, meaning, thereby, the quality of its manufacture. Some pottery seems thick and clumsy, other kinds feel crisp and cool to our touch. Were it a matter of choosing between an ornate piece of faience and a translucent bowl of white or tinted glass, the natural choice would be the latter. Clear leaves and stems shine through the glass, adding their mite, through texture, to the sum total of coolness for which we are working.

It were needless to urge simplicity as a desirable quality in curtains for summer use. Naturally, they will be lighter in weight and of a texture easily stirred by passing breezes. Ruffled curtains are always charming. An additional ruffle up the back edge, in addition to the conventional ones on the bottom and front, will be found quaint and a correct treatment for the informal room of eighteenth century type. Be sure that all curtains are made with headings in addition to the casing for the rods. The effect is softer and more finished.

Whatever is bought in the way of glass curtains should be sincerely what it is. Fine marquisettes and plain nets are to be preferred to shoddy imitations of filet lace. Sometimes one feels that times of economic stress would be helpful if they kept us from buying the insincere and the unbeautiful.

Let us think once more of the winter room metamorphosed into one for summer use. Much we have suggested here has cost us nothing. Pleasant furniture arrangements often cost nothing—merely adapting them to the way they best serve the activities of the family according to the season. Color is one of the cheapest ways of achieving beauty and we need not deny ourselves of it. Simpler drapings, forming but little barrier to the out-of-doors; the out-of-doors in crystal bowls, beside low slip-clad chairs; those produce a reciprocal relationship which marks the difference between the room for winter, and the same room for summer.

Marion Greene Studio

An opportunity to redecorate your grandmother's tray, yourself, using the old technique.

Classes and private lessons in design and decoration of trays.

162 Newbury Street
Kenmore 5256
BOSTON

Opportunity to Earn Extra Money

For Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Write the Manufacturers of

TRADE RUGRID MARK

The lightweight fabric that securely holds rugs from sliding. You represent us through your local wholesale distributor that carries Rugrip in stock.

Let us send you details

RUGRIP MANUFACTURING CO.
38 Chauncy Street Boston

Tel COMmonwealth 1512

Albert D. Howlett Company

Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing

110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old pewter bowls about 4½ inches in diameter, like the one at the right, are sold in both American and English shops as ship's bowls, and are sought for table settings by those whose furnishings are of a provincial sort. At the left is a slightly smaller dish of notably pleasing design, early make and excellent workmanship. Whether it is American or European in origin is not known

A Ship's Bowl, and Another

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

FOR three or four years the shops of New York, Boston, and an occasional summer venture in the vacation regions, have had among their wares pewter of a form that has gone by the name of 'ships' bowls. These have sold well to people who have houses furnished in colonial provincial manner, or "Early American," as the present vogue phrases it.

The bowls are used variously by different owners—for cereal, or soup, or sauces or as finger bowls. Seeing several of them in a shop, recently, in excellent condition although certainly old, led to the wish to find authority for the implication that they had seen service aboard sailing ships.

One would not expect that dishes of this soft metal could withstand such use and still keep their shape. Finding little knowledge of the matter in America, I wrote to our versatile London contributor, "Collector," asking him to give the English attribution of the source of these bowls, for they were known to come from London.

Another type of pewter dish had come to my hands and excited curiosity. It is shown here, in the photograph which was sent to "Collector." It was bought at a New England country auction, where nothing could be learned of its origin. There was no doubting its considerable age, for it showed much wear inside and out. The simplicity of the pattern and the grace of the sturdy handles give it unsual attraction and aroused desire to know where it originated. The reply of "Collector" follows:

The footed pewter bowl, five and one-half inches in diameter, shown on the right in your photograph, is not infrequently sold in London antique and curio shops as coming from old sailing ships. Only this week a city dealer in old pewter showed me two he was offering at eight shillings and sixpence (about $1.50) apiece. Both were in good condition, of the same precise shape and approximately the same size as yours, but I should say, a little thicker. He also called them ships' bowls, saying he had bought and sold a number of them in recent years and that there was a demand for them in the United States for use as cereal bowls.

He added that he believed that these bowls were still being used today in some ships. Some are marked on the base with a bugle, others with an arrow. I saw another one of the same type and size in a curio shop near Baker Street a few days ago.

With the breaking up of many sailing ships and the replacement of pewter in other surviving ships by tin, crockery and enamel ware, it is quite possible that a number have been imported into the United States in recent years.

I also understand that the same simple type of pewter bowl was used at one time in English penal, and other public institutions, and that modern ones of exactly the same type are produced by London pewter manufacturing firms. One firm offers them at £3 15s a half dozen.

In what guise some of these modern ones eventually find their way into private possessions it is difficult to say. The new fashion among collectors of old pewter, dealers and amateurs alike, is to have every piece, however old, brightly burnished and when a modern pewter article has been artistically scratched, dented and treated with chemicals, it is not always easy to distinguish the old from the new.

The two-handled bowl on the left of the photograph I do not recognize. It does not correspond, I think, to any form of old English pewter. I have shown the photograph also to several dealers who have handled old pewter for 20 years or more and all state they have not encountered a bowl or dish with handles of such a design.

in hanging heavy pictures, mirrors, etc.

Hide Ugly Wires

by using Moore Push-less Hangers

The Hanger with the Twist

10c packets 4 sizes everywhere.

MOORE PUSH PIN CO., Phila.

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Book Collecting

New York

NEXT to handling first editions or reading about them in those charming booklets—often quite as thrilling as some of the volumes they describe—which are commonly known as dealers' catalogues, one of the favorite pastimes of the book collector is that of learning about prices. If some of the listed first editions may have been acquired by his modest fellow collectors and at modest prices, he may hope to add similar volumes to his own library at comparable rates. Though there be a few sentimentalists who may wish to disguise the fact, it remains true that the hobby of collecting books is largely a matter of dollars and cents. Until such time as potatoes and parsnips are accepted in exchange for goods, including first editions, the dollar will continue the measuring rod of a book's value.

This being so, and, fully conscious of his own financial limitations, the collector will sometimes, in order to acquire some long-desired volume, stint on lunches for a month or do without a new hat. Such a person will merely smile politely or look wistfully out the window when you say that at the recent sale of the library of the late J. L. Kitterlinus at the American Art-Anderson Galleries in New York, a group of Samuel Richardson firsts, including "Pamela," "Clarissa" and "The History of Sir Charles Grandison," totaling 18 volumes, fetched the sum of $290.

But remark, however casually, that for $12.50 someone acquired at the very same sale a first edition (three volumes) of Barham's "The Ingoldsby Legends, or Mirth and Marvels"; that for $15 and $10, respectively, another buyer gathered into his arms first editions of Barrie's "A Window in Thrums," and "Sentimental Tommy"; that Ainsworth's "The Tower of London," with "forty etchings and numerous woodcuts by George Cruikshank," the first edition in book form, went for $14; then observe the remarkable change your words have wrought upon your listener. He will assuredly be all ears. For these are figures within his own understanding and experience—or possibility of experience.

The Ketterlinus sale should do much to encourage the modest collector as well as to inspire those who thus far have had but a passing interest in the hobby. The average price of a contemporary book, just come steaming from the presses, is somewhere between $2.50 and $5. At this sale a bid of $22.50 took first editions of George Borrow's "The Zincali," "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," "The Romany Rye" and "Wild Wales," totaling thirteen volumes. Now remember that a first edition of "Lavengro" alone was quoted in London only five years ago at $90.

This book-collecting game is not merely a rich man's hobby, after all, is it? In further proof of which, here are some more quotations from the sale: Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There," $15 (a first edition and a "fine clean copy" at that); a first of Eugene Field's "Culture's Garland," $5; a first of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales, for Girls and Boys, Being a Second Wonder-Book," $7; first English editions of Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper," $15, and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," $10. A group of O. Henry first editions totaling 15 volumes cost only $42.50; a collection of first editions of the writings of Oliver Wendell Holmes, 17 volumes, went for $25; a collection of first and other editions of the writings of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 18 volumes, brought $17.50; a batch of 21 first and other editions of James Russell Lowell brought the same sum. Every book lover will respond to the news that a first edition of Mrs. Gaskell's well - beloved "Cranford" cost the purchaser only $12.

C. S. D.

A Johnson-Boswell Library

New York

A LIBRARY of rare books especially in the Johnson-Boswell field of collecting will be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York City, on the evening of May 4. This is the collection of Lieut.-Col. Ralph H. Isham, C. B. E., an American who volunteered for service in the British army early in the great war and there achieved distinction.

His large collection of books and manuscripts includes numerous famous items, among them the "Boswell Papers," which he acquired in 1927. His first editions of Boswell, Johnson, Goldsmith and Piozzi makes this event an important one for those interested in this particular distinguished group. The exhibition of the material began on April 26 to continue until the time of sale.

FINE FURNITURE

Manufacturer of Colonial Reproductions

Furniture repaired and refinished.

Estimates Cheerfully Given

Paul A. Ringland

Shop, 19 Western Ave., Cambridge Univ. 2158

Residence, 49 Parker St., Lexington Lex. 1653-J

Francis H. Bacon COMPANY

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

284 DARTMOUTH STREET BOSTON

Complete Tropical Fish Aquariums

from $4.75 to $125

5 gallon acquarium, 16½" long, 10½" wide, 8½" deep, with two reflector lights or ends and frames of Chinese red, green or cream; including plants, decoration, and 10 healthy, colorful tropical fish. Complete $12.75.

Free delivery and installation in Manhattan

Competent aquarist available for consultation and aquariums serviced during summer months at a nominal cost.

TROPIC SHOP

Hammacher, Schlemmer

145 East 57th Street . VOlunteer 5-4700 . New York

A Block East of Park Avenue

For Still Smaller Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

LIKE radios and gas ranges, studio couches have undergone marked changes in style in the last few years. Scarcely any other article in the home furnishing field has been so popular, it is claimed, as the improved studio couch. Many families, it seems, are occupying smaller quarters, where at least one room is depended upon for double duty. That may be a living room or a dining room during the day, but at night it must serve as a bedroom.

For such needs the present-day style of couch, finished in striped denim, figured mohair, cotton tapestry or damask, becomes a presentable and practical piece of furniture. It is not only equipped with springs and inner spring matress, but can be divided to form twin beds. This is an improvement over the old time couch with wings that folded down at the sides in the day time and were lifted to form a double bed at night.

Several styles look like backless and armless davenports having a slight wooden framework running across the bottom. Three large cushions, tailored with a corded edge and finished in the same fabric as the couch itself, are thrown across the back against the wall. Other styles have an arm at each end.

Improved devices make these new couches easier to operate than the old-time ones. Now, by merely stepping on a lever at one end the top layer of the couch slides out, leaving a second sleeping place on a lower level at the back. By touching another lever the lower part rises to an even level with the front, each being equipped with springs and a single mattress. By a twist of the wrist the two single beds are separated to form twin beds.

When such a couch is used in a student's bedroom it may have a companion piece in the form of a desk which when folded consumes only 10 inches of floor space and becomes an open-shelf bookcase. The leaf of the writing desk drops down like a door, folding its legs beneath it and covering the three lower shelves of the bookcase. M. R. Z.

Telephone Rector 2-6856

Albin & Kellman Inc.

2 MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK.

▲

SILVERSMITHS

▼

STERLING SILVER SILVER PLATE

BEAUTY IN STERLING SILVER...

Old COLONY

Here is an exquisite pattern in fine, heavy Sterling Silver of true Colonial simplicity, reminiscent of pioneering days. Ask to see it at selected jewelers in your city, or write us for free booklet, "Old Colony," showing matched pieces.

A Popular Pattern at Popular Prices

SET OF SIX

Tea Spoons	$6.00
Dessert Forks	12.00
Dessert Knives	13.50
Butter Spreaders	6.00
Individual Salad Forks	7.50
Cream Soup Spoons	10.50

Illustrated price lists of other Watson Sterling Patterns gladly mailed you on request.

TRADE W MARK

Watson Sterling

THE WATSON COMPANY
58 Watson Park, Attleboro, Massachusetts

NEW YORK 347 FIFTH AVE. CHICAGO 37 SO. WABASH AVE. LOS ANGELES 603 W. 7TH ST.

Book Reviews and Literary News

Trader Nicholas

Full Devil, Full Baker, by Stella Benson and Count Toulouse de Lautrec de Savine. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. New York: Harper. $2.50.

ONE has heard fantastic stories about the White Russian refugees who beg, borrow or steal a living in places like Hong Kong and Shanghai, but it would be difficult for any of his wildest compatriots to surpass the adventures and above all the style of the Count Toulouse de Lautrec de Savine, as edited by Miss Stella Benson.

It may be that the Count is a preposterous humbug and it is certain that, like the gentleman who sang of Agib Prince of Tartary, he is "shaky in his dates." He would, for example, be quite equal to describing how he met Napoleon. But if he is a humbug, he is one of the inspired, the splendid creatures who without a penny in their pockets (which has long been the aged Count's lot) live in an imaginary world of dashing romance, adventure and "loving stories," made all the more Romantic, Adventurous and Loving by the passage of time. It is doubtful, even if he had avoided politics, as he says Tolstoy advised him to do, that he would have been a Munchausen or a Cellini; but as it is, if the editor of Transition really does found a new language, Count Nicolas's fragmentary reminiscences stand a chance with "The Young Visiters," the little known "Private Opinions of British Bluejacket," by Hamish Maclaren, and "Work in Progress," of being a classic, a kind of Beowulf, of a new and not unpleasantly dubious literary age. Later, quotation will illustrate our meaning.

In the meantime we must accept Miss Benson's assurance that the Count is a real person and has nothing to do with anything so low as French painting. He is a Russian who claims to be descended from the Kings of Toulouse, and the Savine is the Russianized Sévigné, the family having fled to Russia after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His main point, insisted upon throughout this narrative, is that he is of "hyg aristocratic famelys of Russia, who had nothing in commun with the peopels" and that his arrival everywhere "make Grand Sansation."

His adventures, from his days in the Russian "Horses Guards," include the Crimean and Cuban wars, exiles and escapes in Siberia ("writer of books against the Tsars and their shemefull rool"), two days on the throne of Bulgaria, an American citizenship which the American immigration authorties seem reluctant to admit, and a long feud with his mother-in-law. Now, no longer pursued by political authorities, he lives down and out in China, on his gorgeous past, telling stories for food, and filling them with denunciations or eulogies of everything and everybody. He is one of those delightful people who, as Miss Benson points out, Know Where Everybody Is Wrong. If Kerensky had only taken his advice, if Lenine had listened, if the Tsar had thought, if Tolstoy and Karl Marx had only realized—in the middle of even the most "lovely story" these views may leap from the mouth of any character. The whole narrative may cease in order that nine pages in praise of his ancestry may see the light.

In short, the Count is one of those fantastic figures who should be paid by society—and generally succeed in getting paid—for adding to the gayety of nations. He is the kind of joke which finally obtains one's surprised respect. There is something spirited and famously not-of-this-world about this old gentleman. The joke is of course his style:

> And my return to the Country of the Gold Devil brogth me to a strugle for life—american strugle who is worst as anywhere. The great english writer Shacspir tell us, tru the mouth of his hero Hamlet, a great truth—that once come to us misfortune, she is collective—hit us long time—give us planty miserys. How tru is it! I know it as I indure it in the long yahrs of my living in the contry of "help yourslef" and "hury up." There the strugle for life is feling by you more and worst as any where.

To attempt the plots of his "loving stories," to outline his travels and catalogue his catastrophes, to deal with delights like "Shemful Story of Ant Ema" would be cruelty to such a stylist. The type has slipped and his tall stories become round, rich, naïve and human. Miss Benson's part has been to play an acid Sancho to his Quixote, to sandwich between chapters a commentary of her own. Some of this is very amusing, some rather tiresome. Her chapter on his spelling is excellent. She tells us that she first discovered the old gentleman lying in a Hong Kong hospital denouncing "the commun peopels" to the disgust of the neighboring poor, and that she persuaded him to write down these memories on odd bits of paper which she has stitched, patched and put into shape in a manner fitting to his "hyg aristocratic" past—"the story of a man who never got tired of anything—least of all himself."

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Four New Novels

The Well of Days, by Ivan Bunin. London: Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.
The Macedonian, by Mary Butts. London: Heinemann. 6s.
The Lame Dog, by R. H. Mottram. London: Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.
The Mere Living, by B. Bergson Spiro. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d.

IVAN BUNIN'S reminiscences of childhood and youth are seen through the ardent and misted eyes of two melancholies: the melancholy of nostalgia beloved of the romantic pre-revolution Russian writers, which, one feels, has risen like a haze from the solitude of the steppe; and the tragic, circumstantial melancholy of a life whose continuity has been broken by the revolution. The romantic sadness is the more vocal and pervasive of the two:

> Lonely fields, a solitary manor in their midst. . . . In winter a boundless snowy sea; in summer a sea of cornfields, grass and flowers; their enigmatic and unresponsive silence. . . . But does a dormouse or a lark grow sad in quiet and seclusion? No, they ask for nothing, they marvel at nothing, they do not feel that hidden presence which the human soul always fancies in the world surrounding it; they know neither the call of spaces nor the course of time. I knew all that even then and it secretly tormented me.

Bunin can turn this strange, lonely, half-frightened perceptiveness of a sensitive child into poetic prose. He expresses fully what many a child has felt but commonly remembers only in part. He has captured the fragrance of childhood and the charm of youth.

"The Macedonian," like "The Well of Days," is an unusual book. Here youth is glorified, its grace and power sung in classically austere, lyrical prose. It was fitting that a thunderstorm should mark the birth of Alexander the Great. His mother had willed him to be a conqueror and nature echoed her heroic mood. Miss Butts's book pays tribute to the greatness of Alexander. She makes us believe in the kingly quality of his pride, his fearlessness, his anger. The strength of his own belief in himself made him great; he appears the perfect exponent of the divine right of kings. But Miss Butts sees too the feet of clay. There is no false glamour—in fact, her book is remarkable for its restraint and its passages of quiet beauty.

After the heroic pitch of this historic period Mr. Mottram's detailed study of the gradual changes brought about in the life of a Suffolk horse dealer and innkeeper by the development of mechanization, seems labored and rather dull. It is a faithful and sincere picture of rural English life during the last 30 years. Earl Barningham was a silent, obstinate and forceful man who could make a horse do his bidding without raising voice or whip. He is the core of the story and yet the best descriptions are not of the "good old days" to which he belonged, but of the modern ones, with youth on roaring motorcycles, defiling the country roads, while garage signs and pumps mock the peace and antiquity of the old inn. Marianne, Earl's daughter, and her husband, never quite come to life, but his granddaughter, and her young mechanically minded bank clerk—with his sudden discovery of the beauty of the countryside and his first shy impulse to pick a bunch of flowers—are far more real. This is a good, solid but uninspired record of English country life.

"The Mere Living" is a fairly obious first novel, and its author evidently collects impressions much as a magnet picks up pins. It is written in a staccato, breathless fashion, but it is vivid and lively. It attempts to give one day in the life—or more correctly in the thoughts of four people. Unfortunately, the rhythm and quality of all the thoughts are alike. The author has not really succeeded in getting under the skin of her characters, but has instead given each of them her own zest in "the mere living" of life. The book is the undiscriminating catalogue of a keen eye.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

France—An English View

Modern France, by Cicely Hamilton. London: Dent. 7s. 6d. net.

MISS CICELY HAMILTON is known not only as playwright, novelist, actress and feminist, but also as a keen observer of life in the European countries. Her secret, whether she is writing about Germany or Italy or—as in the present case—France, is to be interested herself; for anything in which one takes a genuine interest must be interesting to many readers. Certainly I, who have lived mostly in France for many years, and have endeavored in books and in numerous articles to explain the country to others, have derived both instruction and entertainment from Miss Hamilton's admirable work.

It is not so comprehensive as its title implies. The author has rather chosen a series of subjects for her comments. But they are subjects of vital importance—the depopulation of the countryside, the problem of the birthrate, the future of the debatable lands in the East, the status of women and the so-called militarism of a nation that, as much as any, considers peace indispensable to its prosperity.

> I have sometimes thought that the supreme French quality—the talent wherein France excels all others—is this gift of being interesting. Interesting in deed as well as in word; the power of dramatising life. Turn to her history—almost any page of it—and you will realize what I mean; where other nations have their long, dull chapters, she tells her story with an air.

And, in corroboration, Miss Hamilton contrasts the drama of the French Revolution with the confused dullness of the Russian Revolution.

* * *

She takes the peasant as the most typical French inhabitant. He is shrewd, laborious and thrifty. More is the pity that his numbers tend to diminish, and Miss Hamilton makes an acute remark that one of the reasons for the loss of interest in the soil is the fact that every young Frenchman is called up for service in the army.

> In the course of his year of military service, the chances are that the country-born young Frenchman will acquire a taste for distractions which his native village, when he returns to it, will seldom be able to satisfy. The movement of the streets, his nightly café, his visits to the cinema, his daily contacts with his comrades and the crowd—all these the ordinary lad will miss when, his day of barrack life over, he settles down to the rural quiet of his boyhood.

There are other causes, such as the instability of proprietorial rights which affects the small holders as well as the great capitalists; such as the spread of fonctionnarisme, with its security, its comparatively light labors and its pension. But the authorities would do well to consider whether universal conscription and a happy countryside are not incompatible. Today there are whole villages for sale, and there are départements which are, agriculturally, running to waste, or being cultivated by aliens.

* * *

These aliens are necessary, too, despite unemployment, on account of the low birth rate. From the viewpoint of foreign policy and of permanent peace, it is, as Miss Hamilton states, not without significance that for every three French babies there are four Italian, who will be brought up as Fascists, dreaming of a new Roman Empire, and five German, who may grow up as Hitlerites, dreaming of a Reich restored. Yet—or perhaps as a consequence—the general conception of the French as a people of jingoistic temperament is altogether wrong. Miss Hamilton devotes a chapter to the French schoolbooks and she quotes freely to prove that their teaching is pacifist:

> There is no rejoicing over victory and the glories of war. . . . Of such school textbooks as I have read and studied the most insistent on the horror of war and the need of peace are written in the French language. . . . Other nations may cherish the hope that they could profit by renewal of disaster; France is well aware that she has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a war.

In this conclusion I most heartily concur.

History is misleading if it injects into the present the prejudices of the past. It is, of course, to be questioned whether French diplomatic methods are best; it may be open to dispute whether large amateur armies are the best military means of averting war. But the intentions of France cannot be doubted by anyone who has come in contact with the people or the politicians. Miss Hamilton is to be congratulated on an able and understanding book which ought to give to readers in the United States and Great Britain a more accurate comprehension of a nation which is alternately blamed and praised.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Manchuria, Manchoukuo

Manchuria Year Book, 1932-33. Tokyo: East-Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau. $3.

IN LESS than two years all books dealing with Manchuria have become out of date. The part of China known as the Three Eastern Provinces, with the district of Inner Mongolia known as Jehol, have become a separate state under the control of Japan. The change of administration has been so complete that it affects all facts bearing on Manchuria, a region which has played, and is likely still to play, a significant part in world history. The book under review is the first to reassort the facts concerning Manchuria in the light of recent administrative changes. Although this handbook was compiled entirely by Japanese, the material is handled as judiciously as if the compilers had no prejudices.

* * *

This is the second Manchuria Year Book published by the same Japanese company. The first was issued in November, 1931, and every page of that volume has been rewritten in the light of subsequent revolutionary changes. The present edition is 200 pages longer than it predecessor, and its most valuable feature to the general student is a documentary study of the old administration and the new. Every phase of the old Chinese administration and of the governmental machinery of Manchoukuo is accurately and impersonally described. No statement is made without giving the source of information, and Chinese statisticians are not slighted. The Northeastern Year Book published by Chinese in the Chinese language shortly before the occupation of Mukden, is quoted almost as frequently as Japanese sources. Where Japanese and Chinese statistics disagree, both are given, and the reader is left to decide for himself which is nearer the truth.

While the description of administrations old and new may be more interesting to the general student, the book's real purpose is to make an exhaustive study of the economic resources of Manchuria. For this study, the records of the South Manchuria Railway, which has maintained an active research bureau in Manchuria since 1906, and the Chinese Northeastern Year Book are the principal sources. The chapters on agriculture, forestry and mining are particularly detailed, and those on industry and trade organization should be especially valuable to foreign business men who desire to trade with Manchuria. For Chinese trade methods, accurately described here, are likely to prevail under the new Government as they did under the old, since Chinese still constitute the bulk of the population, and Chinese cling stubbornly to traditional methods.

* * *

The reviewer has been able to discover no hint of bias in chapters dealing with controversial subjects. Well-known Japanese scholars wrote the chapters on Geography and History of Manchuria, and the political changes of the last 18 months are described briefly and with commendable impersonality. An obvious attempt has been made to present facts, without comment. The book is well printed and firmly bound, and contains 25 full-page illustrations and 13 maps and diagrams, as well as 200 statistical tables. A complete index is provided, as well as statistical tables and a detailed table of contents.

BOOKS *from* LONDON

J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, scarce books and finer editions, fine binding, finely printed books, foreign books, children's books, Bibles and devotional books.

Catalogues and bibliographical information sent on request.

BUMPUS

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Ah! To Get Away From It All

ABOUT this time of year, watch out for the recurring yen to get away from All This . . . Some go to the South Seas, some to a Wilderness near by, some just Back to the Soil . . . More talk about doing these things . . . If more of those who talk about doing them did them, how many of them would be happier? . . . The far-off hills perhaps are greenest.

Two of the spring authors actually did get away . . . Mr. Max Miller, who Used to Cover the Waterfront in San Diego or somewhere along there in the Earthquake Zone, is one of them . . . "He Went Away for a While" (Dutton) is the record of his sabbatical year . . . He had saved a few hundred dollars, got himself a shack at an unfrequented spot on the Pacific and settled down by himself . . . Not to do anything, not even to write a novel; just to live, and adjust himself to the universe . . . The odd thing is, he seems actually to have lived there until his money gave out, then gone back for a job . . . a grand adventure, to read about.

* * *

The other adventurer is Mr. Gove Hambidge, who, as the publishers of his "Time to Live" (Whittlesey House) point out, "had the courage to leave the security of an editor's desk for a place in the country and the uncertain destinies of a free-lance writer" . . . He tells in this book how he has made the five-hour day his own. It seems to us that Mr. Hambidge has done well in placing the emphasis . . . His subtitle is "Adventures in the Use of Leisure" . . . Now that gives some sense to a discussion of the five-hour day and the four-day week . . . We can imagine nothing more horrible than having the entire population of the United States turned loose three days a week, trying to have a good time. . . . It would seem a perpetual holiday . . . And that's what it would be, unless every citizen were required to pass an examination in Mr. Hambidge's study in the uses of leisure . . . And then all other authors would cry "Unfair Discrimination in Restraint of Trade."

* * *

We are in favor of compelling as many people as possible to read Mr. Hambidge's book . . . This is not to be taken to mean that we agree with his theory of the happy life . . . He believes in simplicity and a lot of domesticity and gardening and making things with one's hands . . . We believe in complexity and in individualism and in doing nothing with one's hands that one can get others to do for one . . . We should love to visit Mr. Hambidge's paradise, but we should want to get back to the comfort and quiet of a New York hotel before night.

It is true that the recluse can have many of the things we consider essential . . . He can have books, of course; and pictures, in limited number . . . For music he must depend upon the radio, the graphophone and his own efforts . . . Mr. Hambidge since deserting brick and mortar has learned to play the clarinet . . . It is well to know how to play some instrument, it is excellent that friends should play chamber music together, but it is also desirable, it seems to us, to hear music interpreted by the greatest artists . . . It is quite useless to argue with us that you can so hear it over the air . . . And as for drama, no one will even pretend that you can see first-rate stage presentations by television as yet—any more than you can on the screen.

* * *

Of all these long-distance art experiences, probably the graphophone offers the nearest approximation to satisfaction . . . Mr. Edward Prime-Stevenson, a New Jersey attorney who never practiced and a music critic who retired years ago to live in Italy and write books, supplies his need for hearing great music played greatly by means of records of favorite performances of masterpieces . . . This method has the virtue of permitting you to act as your own program maker, and that is a rôle in which every music lover fancies himself . . . Mr. Prime-Stevenson even gives phonograph concerts to which he invites his friends . . . This is better than no music, of course . . . But why, when you can perfectly well stay where music is, run off int a corner where you must import it in tins?

Longfellow, or somebody, once asked where the scholar should live, in the crowded city or in the heart of the country, close to nature . . . And then, having got his readers all worked up to expect a verdict for the country, employed the technique of surprise which many people suppose to have originated with O. Henry . . . You needn't be a scholar to prefer living in the city, where the lights gleam on wet pavements in front of theaters and concert halls within which (sometimes) delights await you that cannot be met with elsewhere.

Anyhow, before the four-day week replaces the no-day week, let's take steps to make more people aware that there really are things to be done with time . . . Oh, steps are being taken, we know . . . Recently a big Boston department store held an art show . . . A special room was set apart for modernist works . . . "Well," said a benevolent lady who had dropped in quite innocently, "isn't it nice they're giving the children a chance?"

Forced Work—No Work

Forced Labor in the United States, by Walter Wilson. New York: International Publishers. $1.50.
Balanced Employment, by Lee Sherman Chadwick. New York: MacMillan. $2.

MR. WILSON apparently was induced to make his study of forced labor in the United States and in the colonies in order to turn the tables on those who have assailed the Russian labor system. The chain gangs of Florida and Georgia, the indentured tenants in squalid plantation huts and the prison population at work on roads, in prison shops or "contracted out" are all presented. While national sentiment was at its height about "dumping of cheap goods" on American shores, more than $100,000,000 worth of prison-made products were crowding the nation's meager markets, the author found.

Peonage is alleged to have been prevalent in the South. The Negroes and the poor whites as tenants vainly attempting to cast off their weed-like debts are given the rôle of the American peons. The author charges more peonage, convict labor and actual chattel slavery in the sugar fields of Cuba and the Philippines, the coffee and fruit plantations of Haiti and the rubber plantations of Liberia.

However, the book is more than a factual study: it is an argument for some system of economics nearer to that of Russia. One needs no more than the contrast offered between the Russian workers and the laborers under capitalism to be convinced of the author's bias.

Mr. Chadwick's proposed remedy for unemployment—shortening of the hours of labor to reëmploy 85 per cent of the idle—is far from new. He argues that the unemployed must be got back to work at once—for "profits can be made only out of the results of human labor." The stored wealth in the machines is of no use unless human beings are spending money. The details of the plan are worked out on a federal basis.

"The nation that solves in a constructive and permanent manner the problems of properly balancing its employment will be the first to solve the problem of national loyalty," says the author.

By and About Women

E. Nesbit, by Doris Langley Moore. London: Benn. 15s. net.
This Was My World, by the Viscountess Rhondda. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net.

MRS. MOORE'S life of E. Nesbit reads more like the scenario of a film than an ordinary book—a scenario which deals with those last years of nineteenth-century England in which cults and "movements" were rife, and men and women, especially the men and women of the literary and artistic world, were busy in an energetic and probably a pleasurable revolt against Victorianism.

To have chosen the Bland household (Edith Nesbit became Mrs. Hubert Bland in 1880, before she was 22 years of age) as the scene of the film is to have chosen well. Few homes of the period could have provided a better setting; and across the screen, singly, or in those lively groups for the gathering of which the Blands were renowned, pass men and women—mostly young men and women—who were famous in the affairs of their time, and were destined, many of them, to become more famous still in later years.

The young G. Bernard Shaw, the young Sidney Webb, the young Laurence Housman; Olive Schreiner, Annie Besant, H. R. Millar, William Morris, H. G. Wells, Berta Ruck, Cecil and G. K. Chesterton, Graham Wallas, to name only a few—a strong assortment of writers, artists and politicians.

In the center of the film is, of course, the child-woman Edith Nesbit. A charming, irrepressible tomboy of a young person, who rode a solid-tired tricycle long before such doings were considered "proper," and later horrified her neighbors by appearing on a bicycle clad in "radicals"; who could swim and row and play a guitar, and could skillfully bind to herself a great host of friends by nothing more than her good nature and her readiness to distribute.

Had not material affairs taken charge of Edith Nesbit's career (financial difficulties thrust themselves heavily into her first years of married life and ever afterward proved the driving power behind her pen) it is doubtful whether those terrifying adventurous children of the Bastable family would ever have sprung into existence; whether the Psammead stories, the Phoenix, the Amulet would ever have appeared in the real of child fiction and whether, in consequence, the whole of child literature would not have been the poorer.

Lady Rhondda has chronicled that eventful period which saw woman, in a single generation, adapt herself to the requirements of a Victorian England, an Edwardian England, a post-war England.

She gives a delightful description of her childhood, with an analysis of school influences at St. Leonard's, and of the influences of a brief and not very satisfying period spent at Somerville College, Oxford. Then a lively account of the suffrage movement—not the heart of it, but that fringe which was familiar to thousands of women who, in the rank and file, sold papers in the gutter, chalked pavements, addressed open-air meetings and loyally smashed windows or fired pillar boxes as occasion and the "W. S. P. U." demanded. Then a section devoted to the work of her father and of her work with him which led her eventually to become one of the most prominent business women in England. And finally an account of the "dark jumble of tension and excitement and anxiety" of London in war-time; a vivid and rather terrible description of the sinking of the Lusitania, on which both she and her father were passengers; and an after-war summing up of her experiences, with some account on the founding, by herself and others, of the weekly paper Time and Tide, of which she is now the editor.

Lady Rhondda has set out to describe the breaking up of "the crust and conventions of a whole era." She has drawn the picture of a typical woman, wakened to social consciousness by the demands of the suffrage movement and applying that consciousness to the adjustment of herself in a post-war world in which men and women are learning the lessons of equality.

Mrs. Eddy As I Knew Her

Being some contemporary portraits

Edited and Reviewed By

Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy

"Presents sympathetic portraits of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science . . . and reviews in an impartial manner several recent biographies which have set forth views of Mrs. Eddy, unfriendly, not to say inaccurate. . . . Mr. Studdert Kennedy has both the courage and the ability to attack the somewhat difficult problem of analyzing these alleged biographies and of characterizing them in proper terms. . . . All in all, this little volume is one that Christian Scientists will love to have at hand."—*ALBERT F. GILMORE in The Christian Science Monitor.*

$1.25 (Post Free)

From the Editor
HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY
55 Santa Rosa Ave. San Francisco, Calif.

BIBLES

for those who appreciate fine literature—for those who seek guidance and help.

Send for catalog or call at
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St. Boston

THE BLUE PETER

the beautiful British magazine of Travel and the Sea, offers each month a rich entertainment for its readers. Send 30 cents for a specimen. You will like it. Annual Subscription $3.50 post paid.

Write to the Managing Editor,
12, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

A Bible and commentary combined.

SCOFIELD REFERENCE BIBLE

Edited by Rev. C. D. Scofield, D.D.

The Authorized Version, with a new system of connected topical references to all the greater themes of Scripture, revised marginal renderings, explanations of seeming discrepancies, etc.

Helps at the hard places on the pages where needed

Comments of two purchasers through The Christian Science Monitor:
"Am quite delighted and shall recommend it to everyone."
—Miss O. N. S.
"It enables me to gain more spiritual sense."—Mr. E. M. M.

50 styles from $1.95 up

Send for circular No. 10 containing Bible questions.

At all booksellers or from the publishers.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue New York

Conquistador With a Heart

The Odyssey of Cabeza de Vaca, by Morris Bishop. New York: Century. $3.

THE word Conquistador usually connotes an armored land pirate at the head of a rabble of desperate freebooters, intent on the pillage of brave but inept savages. Cortés, Pizarro, Balboa—their names carry down the ages the suggestion of Herculean suffering, sublime courage, utter cruelty and a Gargantuan appetite for gold and power. But there was one Conquistador who had a heart. His name was Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. Most of us know of him, if at all, as the first who crossed the North American continent from Atlantic to Pacific, and started Coronado on his splendid wild goose chase after the seven golden cities of Cibola. We do not realize that he was the author of a proposed Indian policy which almost changed the entire history of Spanish colonization into one of gentleness and love; almost but not quite. His complete story is here told for the first time.

He was born of a long and noble lineage, his ancestry dating back to the Reconquest; his grandfather was the conqueror of the Grand Canary. He himself was already a veteran of the Italian wars when Pánfilo de Narváez was commissioned by Charles V to conquer and colonize the Floridas. Cabeza de Vaca was appointed treasurer of the expedition. They landed somewhere near St. Petersburg in 1528. Hardship and loss awaited them. Their ships vanished and they found no gold. They built crude boats and sailed for the Spanish colonies in northern Mexico, but shipwreck, hunger, exposure and hostile Indians took their toll until at last, on the blazing coast of Texas, four survivors of the original 400 were reunited; they were Cabeza de Vaca, Andrés Dorantes de Carranza, Alonso del Castillio Maldonado, and a Negro slave, Estebanico. These four became slaves to the degraded coast Indians. Here, hands that had touched no tool but the Spanish broadsword learned the feel of Indian wooden hoes; here the proud hidalgos went naked in the sun and the bitter northers; and they fed on raw fish, roots and vermin until the insipid fruit of the tropical cactus became a delicacy to their palates.

And here Cabeza de Vaca laid aside his pride and learned humility. Deprived of all human and material resources he grew closer and closer to God until he achieved an almost utter obedience. And both Indians and Spaniards believed that he performed, through prayer, wonderful healings. Then the four escaped. Their weary march through southern Texas and northern Mexico became a sort of patriarchal progress. And everywhere they healed the sick and preached the gospel as best they knew how.

Seven years after Pánfilo landed in Florida they emerged into Spanish territory at Culiacán, to find the Spaniards engaged in hunting the helpless Indians for slaves. Then Cabeza de Vaca became the prophet of a new religion of love toward the Indians.

He was able to do something through the viceregal authorities, but he longed for a governorship of his own. In 1540 he was made Adelantado of the Río de la Plata. Landing at Santa Catalina Island, he made his way overland to Asunción, relieved the starving garrison there, removed the despairing colonists from Buenos Aires and consolidated their position. Bellogin García in his "Vida y Hazañas," a book generally not to be compared with the present work, credits Cabeza de Vacá with accomplishing much more in strengthening the infant colony than does Professor Bishop. He had already inaugurated his policy of gentleness toward the natives; this to the disgust of the ambitious freebooters, "colonists" by courtesy. His expedition up the Paraná toward a fabled land of gold failed because of swamp and jungle and the treachery of his men. And he found no gold. Back at Asunción his enemies rebelled and sent him to Spain in chains. Tried by the Council of the Indies he was neither acquitted nor condemned, but he was ruined and his dream was dead.

Professor Bishop has made full use of original sources, and he has also profited by the finds of other investigators; his use of recent researches, especially by Texas students, has enabled him to trace with great probability the route through Texas and Mexico. He borrows from the T. Buckingham Smith translation of Cabeza de Vaca's "Relación," even including a few palpable misconceptions of Spanish idiom. But his integration of all this material with the political and social conditions in Spain and the colonies is remarkable. His conception of natural features would lead one to believe that he had traversed every foot of his hero's wanderings. Along with this soundness the book is very readable, but its portrayal of Cabeza de Vaca's spiritual growth is its most appealing feature.

Uptown Book Bargains

Gardens In and About Town, by M. P. Duryea. Orig. 3.50. Our price.....85c
Fremont, the West's Greatest Adventurer, by Allan Nevins, 2 vols. Orig. 10.00. Our price.....2.95
American Polo, by Newell Bent, illus. Orig. 6.00. Our price.....1.29
American Alphabets, by Paul Hollister. Orig. 3.00. Our price.....1.29
The Philippines, a Treasure and a Problem, by Nicholas Roosevelt. Orig. 4.00. Our price.....1.49
Leigh Hunt and His Circle, by Edmund Blunden. Orig. 4.00. Our price 1.49
Myself and the Young Bowman, by Cyril Hume. Limited, autographed edition. Orig. 2.50. Our price.....98c

Mail orders filled

Uptown Book House
237 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Blue Marking CRAYONS

For Lesson References

Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper. Complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material by mail, *ONE DOLLAR.* Money refunded if not satisfied.

W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd. Mansfield, Ohio

Making What You Have Do What You Wish

Do you wish occasionally that you had planned your income a little more carefully so that this year you might have a trip, take a course of lectures or have the new spring suit you need? While no one wants to count every penny he spends, everyone needs to plan his spending so wisely that he will have not only the necessities of life but also a margin for such permanent values as travel, education or the carrying out of some cherished ideas. Wise spending of the income helps to make this possible, and will be described in a series of five articles written by Helen Johnson Keyes and appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on May 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31, entitled

The Family Spending Plan

Mrs. Keyes will not lay down hard and fast rules, but will give many helpful ideas for spending our income so that it will meet our needs and enrich our experiences. The articles will discuss the expenditures of the salaried worker, the individual with an independent income, and the family as a whole.

Sign the coupon to the right and learn some new ways of Making What You Have Do What You Wish.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my order for five articles on the Family Spending Plan appearing May 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31. I enclose 25c in payment.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....
SF-3

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

IT WAS evident from the early entries in the Notebooks that Nicholas was no prodigy of inspiration. He had to feel his way to individuality and assurance like the rest of us, through thickets of misadventure and doubts. His success was that he kept on, once the way was apprehended, refusing to starve his talents to feed his comforts, and enabling him to cry out, in almost the last entry he made: "Whatever they say, my universe is expanding."

It seems ludicrous now to think of Nicholas as uncertain, or on terms of distant acquaintanceship with himself. Even the Nicholas of college was gallingly assured. Yet here is a fragment, penciled, only a month before the college experiment, which shows clearly that the seedling of originality was once endangered by imitation.

Once I was too well inclined
To seek the blooms by others sown,
Too little wont to plant or find
My humble own.

I more admired the neighbors' weeds
Or envied gardens fenced apart,
Forgetting to compel the seeds
Within my heart.

It is only a fragment; the third stanza, which he would have added a year later, is merely hinted, not stated. The statement came later, dating from the New Year's Eve of that uneasy college year. It was a momentous and doubtless solitary Eve he spent when he made his decision between full-sailed adventure on the high seas of his nature and a close-reefed puttering about the shores of common caution, the decision, in brief, to be Nicholas Pumble rather than a compound of less native influences.

His expression of this breaking away is anything but mature. It is probably the most boyish poem in the Notebooks, but I give it because it is his Declaration of Independence from the rule of custom, his oath of allegiance to a new-found spiritual sincerity.

This is my independence,
To wrest my freedom from
A king whose proud advisers
Would strike the small voice dumb.

List me among the rebels,
For I am sworn away
To join the scattered forces
Across the timeless sea.

That is my land henceforward
Where bands of venture ply
And push the frontier westward
Beneath a bluer sky.

I'll rove the wilds of beauty
Where clearer rivers start,
And though wide-spaced and lonely
Yet somewhere in the heart,
I shall find stars to furnish
A heaven over me,
And one shall mark the midnight
That I went singing-free.

One can imagine the exultation in which he went to bed, if he went to bed; one can also imagine the gray mountains of reality which confronted him the next morning, the many years of mornings. For it was one thing for Nicholas to launch himself "singing-free" upon his Odyssey, another to reach journey's end. His voyage took longer than Ulysses'. Many ports invited him, and some detained him, only for him to find that they were but ports of call. Someday I promise myself a methodical charting of his progress, through the straits of self, past the isles of happiness, and on; but not now. Now we must see Nicholas bristle, for it is unfair to present him only in his ecstatic moods. Nicholas could bristle. He hated vulgarity; not nature's vulgarity, but that stuffy visionless human vulgarity which comes from stupidity and no eye for values.

"Apr 5. Today Evina Grauen was pleased to complain that I did not drop in upon them as often as I used to. I told her that I was not equipped to compete with their radio. For calling upon the Grauens, these days, is little else than calling upon their radio. Its voice is the first to greet one. It takes upon itself the royal prerogative of suggesting all the subjects of conversation. Worse, it does all the talking. Tom and Evina attempt a word, now and then, as to Ruth's progress in school or the hopeful state of the upper pasture, but the creature outshouts them, and they timidly subside into listeners again. I made an effort or two to communicate what I had come to say; but, finding that it and I persisted in speaking upon different topics, I forbore. When I left, it sped the parting guest with the shrieks and cackles of a perfect stranger. I have had a more satisfactory visit with my cows.

"To me this usurpation from without is irritating past endurance, for it destroys that flower of a solitary man's day, the evening visit with them he enjoys. To me such visits used to be delectable. There was the period of anticipation, when the desire for going accumulated. Then came the visit itself, with everything anticipated enhanced by nearness, smiles, unexpected news, perhaps a confidence or two. Evina would appear with fresh doughnuts. And after the good-bys, the walk home across the fields, with a new thought in one's head and a heart warmed afresh by this assurance of good neighbors.

"But their radio has changed all this. I had lent Tom a copy of *Walden* and wished to hear his opinion. Instead I was forced to hear a lecture on the perfect cheek powder for young ladies, interspersed by a vocal droning which seemed to delight everybody. I could think only of our crystal atmosphere being soiled by such drivel. Young Tom soon decided that, if the performance was chopped up geographically, it would be bettered. So we were subjected to draughts of banality from St. Louis, Newark, and it may have been Hong Kong from the sound, all within the space of ten minutes. For one fleeting instant I caught a strain of celestial music. But that could not be located again. It was probably the cry of some messenger from Sirius to Aldebaran, made momentary prisoner by the instrument.

"I am not so unimaginative as to belittle this invention itself because it has spoiled one home. Nobody would be more interested than I in communicating with the natives of Thibet. I do not deny that it is something even to hear the Johnstown band or the price of hogs, at the mere expense of turning the wrist. They predict that we shall listen in on the Sandwich Islands some day. It will be interesting to hear about their cheek powder. It will be very convenient to learn more quickly than we can from the newspapers what the Prince of Wales is wearing. But I suspect that, when I want a talk with Tom, we shall have to betake ourselves to the barn."

Nicholas, as I said, hated vulgarity, but he did not stop there, he was indefatigable in supplying signposts toward its opposite.

That they were all old signs—familiarity with nature, the apprehension of beauty, congenial work, friendship, aspiration—matters nothing. That they lay to his hand, to everybody's hand, does matter. That they led him to joy, to a creative reproductive happiness, is proof of their sound directing. "Every one of my roads," he cries out somewhere, "is capable of infinite ascent."

If that seem fatiguing, it was not meant so, for Nicholas could be very lazy. He could submerge himself in repose, float on the very surface of time itself. He advised others to. He made trees and birds advise it. Here is a river of his talking in just such a strain:

Pause before you go forever,
Rest beside my quiet stream,
Till its idle lapping bears you
On the current of a dream.

Peace will find you by a river;
There, when night comes down the land,
May your heart embrace the shadow,
May it melt and understand.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

To One Who Painted Poplars

Great winds are your companions,
Great winds and strong birds black against the sun,
And clouds, and mists that rise,
And strident waters,
And the shoulders of great hills,
Stars too
And silent places:
These you have loved and challenged,
Whispered to, inveigled into speech,
So now your poplars riding out the wind
Shout their own challenge—
But the voice is yours.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:
Foreign
14 pages .... 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.
United States
14 pages .... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-93 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit .. 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis .. 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City .. 405 Nat'l Frd. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles .. 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 524 Skinner Bldg.
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 50A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Japanese Lady Playing the Koto": From a Print by Suzuki Harunobu

English Setting

All I can say is that the name, Hereford, had somehow won in my mind a very distinct meaning; it stood out among county names as the most delicately rustic of them all, with a touch of nobility given it long ago, I think, by Shakespeare's "Harry of Hereford, Lancaster, and Derby." But now I was here for the third time since the year began. In April here I had heard, among apple trees in flower, not the first cuckoo, but the first abundance of day-long-calling cuckoos; here, the first nightingale's song, though too far-off and intermittently, twitched away by gusty night winds; here I found the earliest May blossom which by May Day, while I still lingered, began to dapple the hedges thickly, and no rain fell, yet the land was sweet. Here I had the consummation of Midsummer, the weather radiant and fresh, yet hot and rainless, the white and the pink wild roses, the growing bracken, the last and best of the songs, blackbird's, blackcap's. Now it was August, and again no rain fell for many days; the harvest was a good one, and after standing long in the sun it was gathered in and put up in ricks in the sun, to the contentment of men and rooks. All day the rooks in the wheat-fields were cawing a deep sweet caw, in alternating choirs or all together, almost like sheep bleating contentedly, on until late evening. The sun shone, always warm, from skies sometimes cloudless, sometimes inscribed with a fine white scatter miles high, sometimes displaying the full pomp of white moving mountains, sometimes almost entirely shrouded in dull sulphurous threats, but vain ones.

Three meadows away lived a friend, and once or twice or three times a day I used to cross the meadows, the gate, and the two stiles. The first was a concave meadow, in April strewn with daffodils. . . . The path led across the middle of the meadow, through a gate, and alongside one of the hedges of the next, which sloped down rather steeply to the remnant of a brook, and was grazed by half a dozen cows. At the bottom a hedge followed the line of the brook and a stile took me through it, with a deep drop, to a plank and a puddle, and so to the last field, a rough one. This rose up as steeply and was the night's lodging of four cart horses. The path, having gradually approached a hedge on the left, went alongside it, under the horse-chestnut tree leaning out of it, and in sight of the house, until it reached the far hedge and the road. There, at another stile, the path ceased. The little house of whitened bricks and black timbers lay a few yards up the road, a vegetable garden in front with a weeping ash and a bay-tree, a walnut in a yard of cobbles and grass behind, a yew on the roadside, an orchard on the other.

How easy it was to spend a morning or afternoon in walking over to this house, stopping to talk to whoever was about for a few minutes, and then strolling with my friend, nearly regardless of footpaths, in a long loop, so as to end either at his house or my lodging.—EDWARD THOMAS, in "The Last Sheaf." (London: Jonathan Cape.)

SUZUKI HARUNOBU, generally credited with being the first Japanese artist to design blocks in a large number of colors, left a richly varied record of the manners and customs of women of the eighteenth century, customs that still survive in some parts of Japan where foreign influences have not been markedly felt. This print, called "A Japanese Lady Playing the Koto," represents the simple interior of a house, with the light gray-blue wall screens surmounted by an overhead border of iris leaves and blossoms.

The woman is wearing an outer kimono of pink over an inner one of red. A yellow mat is on the floor. As foundation for all this sprightly coloration, we have accentuation of the long flowing garments in the emphasis upon the linear contours. To be noticed, too, is the balanced disposition of light and dark areas, with a resulting spaciousness, and the use of patterns that are adroitly varied to avoid all sense of monotony. These patterns are discoverable in the embroidery of the draperies, in the recurrence of rectangular areas, and in the disposition of the iris border. The whole composition resolves into an admirable arrangement of space relations. Prints such as this, a century after they had been made, played their part in bringing a freshening stream of æsthetic ideas into European art, particularly in their influence on the painting of Degas, Whistler, Manet and Monet in France. Their pictures, when this was at its strongest, were often enriched by Japanese symbols and even by whole compositional arrangements from these prints.

April Conquest

April has rallied all her forces now,
Squadrons of loveliness that ride the breeze,
Life that leaps up behind the passing plow,
Lifts with the rain and surges through the trees.
And there is no retreat, no darkened hollow
Her minions cannot find and swiftly take,
Along each trail her silver bugles follow,
Her footstep pauses not within the brake.

Yields every woodland path before her storming—
Her javelins so light but surely steeled,
Her colors as triumphant as the morning,
Surrenders to her legions every field:
While at the signal of the daffodils
Her banners sweep the plain and crown the hills.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

Canceling Error

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY SOME overwhelming disaster or sorrow many an individual for the first time, it may be, is awakened to turn unreservedly to the Father-Mother God, and to say with David, "Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily." No matter how dark the past may have been, no matter how painful or bitter the experience, the turning from it to God will be a blessing, bringing a measure of joy and peace. As we learn to pray to the one God we find the healing and sustaining love that is ours for the asking. It is not Christian Science to be stoical or falsely submissive in sickness or sin; to ask God for endurance or meekness to surrender to what may appear inevitable or necessary; or to be resigned to or docile with evil. It is unthinkable that God, infinite good, could visit calamity upon His children—God, who is constantly pouring forth from His abundance more than we can ask; and we have the divine assurance, "I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins: return unto me; for I have redeemed thee." Mrs. Eddy puts it this way in "No and Yes" (p. 7): "By the love of God we can cancel error in our own hearts, and blot it out of others." She also gives us a simple rule in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 67): "Silencing self, *alias* rising above corporeal personality, is what reforms the sinner and destroys sin."

To be able to cancel error by the love of God—how comforting and how reassuring! To cancel means to annul, to abolish, to put an end to, to destroy. Objectionable and sinful habits must not be entertained. Sickness also, which sometimes becomes a habit of thought, may be relinquished through the law of Love. Because human action is always the expression of thought, the first step toward canceling error is to revive our thinking, and rejoice, so that our acts and daily deeds express the righteous quality of pure motives. The real man at all times reflects the love of God. In our daily intercourse with friends and associates we may practice this love, as a form of divine service. If one looks into a mirror with a smile he sees a smile, and if he looks in with a frown he sees a scowling reflection; so by a continuous and sincere dispensation of love we are able to see good annulling much of the evil in our immediate environment.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is of value not only to adults, but also to children, who grasp the simple truths which inculcate correct habits of thinking, and with the tender guidance of parents and teachers early learn to cancel error, thus doing away with many of the annoyances which have seemed to attend childhood.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 240): "Children not mistaught, naturally love God; for they are pure-minded, affectionate, and generally brave. Passions, appetites, pride, selfishness, have slight sway over the fresh, unbiased thought." One mother was impressed with these words, and daily endeavored to know that neither she nor her child could cling to error, the temporal, unreal. Each day's misdeeds, misunderstandings, shortcomings were looked at only long enough to correct the wrong thought which led to the wrong action. Good alone can be retained, for good alone is eternal. Healing would be quickly realized if each one would resolutely and completely lay aside bitter memories of past accidents, hates, sickness, knowing gratefully that such errors were never part of God's man or of the spiritual creation.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth;" and what God creates must be eternally like Him—spiritual and perfect. What was perfect "in the beginning" must eternally remain harmonious. That which seems disturbing to material sense is but a false concept of God and His image and likeness, which must be destroyed, and a full, joyous acknowledgment of God's presence and power accepted in its place. To turn from sin with sufficient spiritual energy to destroy it is the only clear proof of sincere repentance.

We may start at once to gain a clearer realization of this ever available love of God, which always cancels error. And love for God will be externalized by a wider love for all mankind. Each one enters the kingdom of heaven as, in his thought, he acknowledges for himself and all the same divine heritage of sonship with the Father. May we do our part and obey Mrs. Eddy's admonition in Science and Health (p. 391): "Blot out the images of mortal thought and its beliefs in sickness and sin. Then, when thou art delivered to the judgment of Truth, Christ, the judge will say, 'Thou art whole!'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Annuler l'Erreur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A LA suite de quelque désastre ou d'un chagrin qui l'accable, plus d'un homme sent peut-être pour la première fois la nécessité de se tourner sans réserve vers le Père-Mère Dieu, et de dire avec David: "Ale pitié de moi, Seigneur; car je crie vers toi tout le jour." Si sombre qu'ait été le passé, si amère ou douloureuse que soit l'épreuve, le fait qu'on s'en détourne pour recourir à Dieu ne peut être qu'une bénédiction apportant un certain degré de joie et de paix. A mesure que nous apprenons à prier le seul et vrai Dieu, nous trouvons ce qu'il suffisait de demander pour l'obtenir,—la guérison et l'amour qui est notre soutien. La Science Chrétienne ne prêche pas le stoïcisme et n'exige pas une soumission aveugle à l'égard de la maladie ou du péché; elle ne consiste ni à demander que Dieu nous donne assez de patience et d'humilité pour nous permettre de céder à ce qui peut paraître inévitable ou nécessaire, ni à nous résigner docilement au mal. Il n'est pas possible que Dieu, le bien infini, puisse infliger des malheurs à Ses enfants, Lui qui puise dans Ses richesses insondables pour leur donner sans cesse plus qu'ils ne peuvent demander; et nous avons cette promesse divine: "J'ai effacé tes transgressions comme une nuée épaisse et tes péchés comme un nuage. Reviens à moi, car je t'ai-racheté." A ce sujet, Mrs. Eddy s'exprime en ces termes dans *Non et Oui* (p. 7): "Par l'amour de Dieu nous pouvons détruire l'erreur dans nos propres cœurs, et l'effacer chez les autres." Elle nous donne aussi dans *Rétrospection et Introspection* (p. 67) une règle fort simple: "Réduire au silence le moi, c'est-à-dire s'élever au-dessus de la personnalité corporelle, voilà ce qui réforme le pécheur et détruit le péché."

Pouvoir annuler l'erreur par l'amour de Dieu,—quelle certitude rassurante et réconfortante! Annuler signifie rendre nul, abolir, mettre fin, détruire. Nous ne devons pas entretenir des habitudes blâmables ou coupables. De plus, la maladie, qui devient parfois une habitude mentale, peut être abandonnée grâce à la loi de l'Amour. Parce que l'action humaine n'est jamais que l'expression de la pensée, la première chose à faire pour annuler l'erreur consiste à renouveler notre penser et à nous réjouir afin que nos œuvres et nos actes de chaque jour expriment des motifs purs et justes. L'homme réel reflète en tout temps l'amour de Dieu. Dans nos rapports quotidiens avec nos amis et nos collègues, nous pouvons pratiquer cet amour comme une des formes du service divin. En face d'un miroir, celui qui sourit voit un sourire, mais celui qui fronce le sourcil voit une image rébarbative; de même, en continuant à témoigner un amour sincère, nous pourrons voir le bien annuler dans notre entourage immédiat une grande partie du mal qui semblait régner.

Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, est d'une grande valeur non seulement pour les adultes, mais pour les enfants. Ceux-ci saisissent les simples vérités qui leur inculquent des habitudes mentales correctes; et sous la conduite affectueuse de leurs parents et de leurs moniteurs, ils apprennent bientôt à annuler l'erreur, évitant ainsi la plupart des ennuis qui semblaient être le propre de l'enfance.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 240): "Les enfants dont l'éducation n'a pas été faussée, aiment naturellement Dieu; car leurs pensées sont pures, ils sont affectueux et généralement braves. Les passions, les appétits, l'orgueil, l'égoïsme, ont peu de prise sur une mentalité innocente et sans préjugés." Ayant été frappée de ces paroles, une mère de famille s'efforçait chaque jour de savoir que ni elle ni son enfant ne pouvaient s'attacher à l'erreur, à ce qui est irréel ou temporel. Les méfaits, les malentendus, les manquements de chaque jour, ne furent considérés que juste assez longtemps pour corriger la pensée fausse qui avait entraîné une action mauvaise. Seul le bien peut être conservé, car le bien seul est éternel. La guérison serait promptement réalisée si chacun voulait résolument et complètement mettre de côté les amers souvenirs des haines, des maladies ou des accidents passés, en reconnaissant avec joie que ces erreurs n'ont jamais fait partie soit de l'homme de Dieu, soit de la création spirituelle.

"Au commencement, Dieu créa les cieux et la terre;" or ce que Dieu crée doit être éternellement semblable à Lui, c'est-à-dire spirituel et parfait. Les choses qui ont été parfaites "au commencement" doivent demeurer éternellement harmonieuses. Ce qui cause les troubles apparents du sens matériel n'est qu'un faux concept de Dieu, de Son image et de Sa ressemblance, qui doit être détruit pour faire place à la reconnaissance complète et joyeuse de la présence et du pouvoir divins. Se détourner du péché avec une énergie spirituelle assez grande pour le détruire, c'est donner la seule preuve convaincante d'un repentir sincère.

Dès à présent, nous pouvons chercher à obtenir une réalisation plus claire de l'amour divin, toujours secourable, qui peut en tout temps annuler l'erreur. Et l'amour que nous ressentons pour Dieu se manifestera par un amour de l'humanité plus profond et plus vaste. Chaque homme parvient au royaume des cieux dans la mesure où sa pensée reconnaît pour lui et pour tous le même héritage divin, la filialité à l'égard du Père. Puissions-nous faire notre part en obéissant à cette exhortation de Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 391): "Effacez les images de la pensée mortelle ainsi que ses croyances à la maladie et au péché. Alors quand tu seras livré au jugement de la Vérité, Christ, le juge dira: 'Tu es guéri!'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Song of Wandering Ængus

I went out to the hazel wood,
Because a fire was in my head.
And cut and peeled a hazel wand,
And hooked a berry to a thread;
And when white moths were on the wing,
And moth-like stars were flickering out,
I dropped the berry in a stream
And caught a little silver trout.

When I had laid it on the floor
I went to blow the fire aflame,
But something rustled on the floor,
And some one called me by my name:
It had become a glimmering girl
With apple blossom in her hair
Who called me by my name and ran
And faded through the brightening air.

Though I am old with wandering
Through hollow lands and hilly lands,
I will find out where she has gone,
And kiss her lips and take her hands;
And walk among long dappled grass,
And pluck till time and times are done
The silver apples of the moon,
The golden apples of the sun.

—W. B. YEATS, in "Selected Poems." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth .. $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, in supplement form, black or blue morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins ... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols 12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Strong Movement To Higher Level In Stock Market

Commodity and Motor Shares Buoyant—Heavy Volume of Trading

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP) — The Senate's acceptance of the inflation-agricultural bill set the signal for a fresh frenzy of buying in the Stock Exchange today, sending many issues up one to more than five points in the biggest Saturday's trading in many months.

The market closed buoyantly, with a turnover for the two-hour session of some 2,850,000 shares.

Traders who had put out short lines in expectation of a sharp technical reaction were severely squeezed in the new uprush, and a wide assortment of issues reached the best levels for the year or longer. Price averages were boosted to the highest level since last September.

Further indications of business expansion, in the week-end trade reviews, was also undoubtedly a factor in the upsurge. Reports from the steel and automobile industries were particularly encouraging Further stiffening in steel prices was indicated, and estimates indicated that ingot production had stepped up to new high levels for more than a year.

Trading facilities were again overwhelmed by the rush of business in the stock exchange, and the ticker ran for several minutes after the close.

Some Big Gains

American Can jumped several points in what looked like a short squeeze. Issues up 3 to 4 included U. S. Steel common, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Corn Products, Case, Western Union and U. S. Steel preferred.

Buying was well distributed throughout the major groups. Mail order and farm implement issues were buoyant. Motors were particularly active, with General Motors, Nash and Chrysler up around a point.

Issues up about 2 included Santa Fe, New York Central, National Steel, American Smelting, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Westinghouse Electric and others.

Commodities were buoyant as well, and second grade bonds soared. The weekly freight-car loadings showed a check to the recent advance, but railroad quarters looked for further expansion. For the week ended April 22, Class 1 roads handled 492,970 cars, or 1245 less than in the previous week.

Sears Roebuck's sales report for the four weeks ended April 22 showed a reduction of only 12.4 per cent from 1932, compared with a drop of 18.8 per cent for the first 12 weeks of the year.

Cotton jumped about $2 a bale, and wheat advanced 2 to 3 cents in the earlier trading. Foreign exchanges again strengthened against the dollar, with sterling up several cents, and French francs up several points, although failing to reach their present highs.

Bonds Rise Sharply

A sharp upturn in secondary corporation issues and some foreign obligations gave the bond market a buoyant appearance today despite minor irregularities in the various "gilt-edge" groups.

The resumption of the forward movement was attributed largely to sympathy with the strength of common shares, the continuance of optimistic business sentiment and belief that the legislative measures of the Administration were constructive rather than dangerously inflationary.

Only the United States Government department failed to participate in the general advance, although declines were limited to unimportant fractions in the majority of irstances. Trading in federal bonds also was relatively dull.

Gains of fractions to 2 or more points were recorded by many of the low-priced rails, utilities and industrials. Among the more active of these were some of American & Foreign Power, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Chile Copper, Dodge Bros., Erie, Goodyear, International Telephone, Loew's, National Dairy, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron, Postal Telegraph, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Union Pacific and Western Union.

French Government loans rebounded around 2 to 3 points, while bonds of Germany, Belgium and Japan were up fractionally to a point or more.

Railway Earnings

Denver & Rio Grande Western

	1933	1932
March gross	$1,056,583	$1,277,596
Net oper income	15,870	69,069
Def aft chgs	437,645	387,030
Three mos' gross	3,286,371	4,070,369
Net oper income	126,275	185,261
Def aft chgs	1,248,883	1 166,532

Chicago Great Western System

	1933	1932
March gross	$966,019	$1,443,430
Net op def	122,893	*184,464
3 mos gross	2,893,016	4,009,883
Net op def	404,915	*232,549

*Income.

Mobile & Ohio

	1933	1932
March gross	$580,117	$734,297
Net op inc	2,837	*23,572
3 mos gross	1,629,360	2,000,136
Net op def	160,337	207,607

*Deficit.

Gulf, Mobile & Northern

	1933	1932
March gross	$247,350	$377,890
Net op inc	28,685	*16,213
3 mos gross	683,946	788,717
Net op def	5,368	92,360

†Deficit.

Chevrolet Sales Gain

DETROIT, April 29—Sales gains reached so far this year by Chevrolet dealers were continued in the second 10 days of April, with reported sales at retail 23 per cent ahead of the first 10 days and 72 per cent ahead of the second 10 days of the previous month.

Tennessee Electric Power

Tennessee Electric Power Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, a net income of $2,132,521, after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $3,215,095 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 29	Last Apr. 28
36	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
7⅛	3	..	Adams Express	12600	7⅛	6½	7	6
18⅜	8	..	Adams Millis	300	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
10⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	1400	9¼	8½	8⅞	8¾
3	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅝
11¼	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	13600	11	10⅜	11	10¾
66	47¼	3	Air Reduction	7200	66	64¼	66	64⅞
18⅝	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	6100	16	15⅝	16	15¾
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4200	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1¼
3⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
2¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11	5	..	Alleghany Steel	20	11	11	11	9¾
94¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	16000	93	89¼	93	87½
123½	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	115½	115½	115½	116
13¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	13	11	12	10⅝
10	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1100	10	9½	10	9¾
30⅛	19½	2	Amerada	1200	28⅝	28	28⅜	28
15⅝	7⅛	..	Am Ag Cm Del	1500	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14
45¾	8	..	Am Bank Note	1700	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14¾
40	34	.3	Am Bank Notepf	10	38	38	38	37
5⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1000	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5
26⅞	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	26⅞	24	26⅞	
19½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	19	19	19	18
84½	49½	4	Am Can	14600	84½	75⅛	84½	74½
14⅜	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	3100	14¾	13⅛	14⅜	13½
31½	15	..	Am Car & Pfd	500	31½	29½	31½	29
41⅜	34	.31	Am Chicle	700	42½	41½	42½	41¼
2	2	..	Am Colortype	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
22¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	4200	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	20
16⅛	8	..	Am & For Pow	4700	9¾	9½	9¾	8¾
18	7¼	..	Am & ForPowpf	700	16½	15½	16½	14¾
13⅞	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	12½
13	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	11	10½	11	10⅜
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
24½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
34	25	.6	Am Ice pf	300	33	33⅓	33½	
7	3¾	..	Am Ice	1800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
10½	4¼	..	Am International	4400	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	9¼
15	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	700	14¼	14	14¼	13½
39½	11¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	34	34	34	
3½	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	3½	2¾	3½	2⅝
1½	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	1½	1½	1½	
12	3⅛	..	Am Metal	2500	12	11½	11⅝	11
38	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	40	36½	35¼	36½	35
30	17	1½	Am News	20	18½	18½	18½	18¾
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7900	7¼	7	7¼	6½
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1300	15	14½	15	14½
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1700	13½	13	13½	12⅝
9⅝	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	3600	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	8
14⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5300	14⅝	13	14⅝	12¼
28	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	24	24	24	23⅞
31¼	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12500	31	29½	31	28⅛
60	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	60	59½	60	58
12	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2400	11⅝	10⅝	11½	10¼
40	30	2½	Am Stores	500	40	40	40	39⅜
52	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4200	51	49⅞	51	48⅝
100	67	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1200	98	97¾	98	97½
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	25100	100	96⅛	100	98¾
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W& E	1500	17½	17	17½	16¼
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	400	14	13½	14	13
37⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen	1500	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	7⅞
39⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	900	39⅞	38⅝	39⅞	38½
3¼	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	50	2	2	2	
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	5¼	5	5¼	4½
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	9700	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11⅜
7⅞	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	200	7½	7½	7½	7
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	500	12½	12¼	12½	12
6½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅛
18½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1700	18¼	18	18¼	17
61¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	58	57	58	55
3⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	1400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
3⅜	1	..	Armour Ill B	1600	2	2	2	1⅞
22	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	21½	20¾	21½	19½
3¼	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1200	3¼	2⅞	3¼	
9⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1700	9½	8½	9½	8
32	15	..	Asso Oil 2pf	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	6
50	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	9400	50	48	50	47⅜
68	50	5	Atchison pf	400	61¾	59	61¾	58½
29½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1500	29½	27½	29½	27
19	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	6400	18¼	17½	18¼	17
15½	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	15½	15	15½	14
56½	31¼	.2	Auburn Auto	12100	46⅞	45½	46⅞	44⅜
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	7900	11½	11¼	11½	10¾

—B—

63⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4600	6¾	6	6¼	6¼
16	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	190	16	15	15½	14⅞
14½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9100	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12¼
15⅝	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2800	15⅜	15	15⅜	14
30	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1600	30	28½	30	28
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	4700	5½	5½	56	5⅛
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	8100	16½	16	16½	15¼
59¾	45	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	900	59¾	58	59¾	57
6¼	⅝	..	Belding Hem	1200	5½	5	5½	5
72⅛	62¼	4.90	Belg N Ry pf	400	72½	71	72¼	
13¾	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	6400	13¼	12½	13¼	12
20⅞	9	..	Best & Co	100	20¾	20	20¾	19
25⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9000	25⅞	24½	25⅞	25⅜
26	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	50½	48¼	50½	47¼
12½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	1000	11½	11½	11	6
23	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	7000	23	21½	22⅜	20¼
62	52	5¶	Bon Ami A	100	62	62	62	
30⅞	18	1.60	Borden	7500	30⅞	30	30⅞	29½
11⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	100	11⅜	11	11⅜	10¼
6¼	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	4300	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅝
10½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	10½	10½	10½	
33½	21&	..	Brooklyn Man T	2500	31	30⅜	31	30
80⅞	64	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	79¾	75¼	75¼	75
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	74⅜	73	74⅜	72¾
43½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	43½	42	43½	41
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	4½	4¼	4½	3⅞
1⅝	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4½	2	..	Buc'nys Erie	700	4½	4¼	4½	
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	2000	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
5⅞	2½	..	Bullarud	700	5½	4½	5⅛	4
12⅜	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	4600	11⅞	11	11⅞	10¾
9¼	½	..	Bush Term deb	100	3½	3½	3½	
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
2⅜	1½	..	Butterick	400	2¾	2	2⅜	2
18⅛	8½	..	Byers	3100	17⅞	16½	17½	15¾
46¼	20¼	2	Byers pf	20	42½	42½	42½	

—C—

18	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	18	16⅞	18	16⅜
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
4	2	..	Campbell Wyl&C	200	4⅛	3½	4⅛	
4¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	5⅜	4	5⅜	4
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	11	10½	11	10⅛
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	7500	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11
23⅞	7	1	Cannon Mills	1100	23	23	23	22⅛
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	7½	7	7½	
56	30½	..	Case Thresh	90500	57½	54⅞	57½	53½
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	4800	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¼
10¼	4½	..	Celanese Corp	3100	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¼
20½	8	1½	Central Aguirre	4300	29¼	27⅞	29¼	27⅜
69	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	64	64	64	67½
70	52	7	Century Rib pf	1000	70	70	70	65
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9000	23⅞	22¼	22½	21⅛
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜
21½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	20¾	20⅛	20½	20
32¾	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5700	32	31½	32	31¼
1⅛	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	1	1	1	
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	700	3	2¾	3	2¾
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	6⅛	6	6	5¾
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅝
2½	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'Western	2600	5⅛	5	5	4¾
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	7	7	7	
4	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3	3	3	2⅜
8	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8	8	8	
5⅞	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	900	5¾	5	5⅜	5
9½	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	20	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	900	14½	13½	14½	
4	2	..	Childs Company	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	47500	17½	16⅜	17½	16
14¼	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	12¼	12	12¼	12
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	49	49	49	
1	¼	..	City Stores	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1½	..	City Stores A	50	2½	2½	2½	2½
13⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3300	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	12½
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	65½	65½	65½	65
7½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2800	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅜
8⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	8½	7⅞	8½	7¼
19½	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	170	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	15000	15¼	14½	15	14
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	64½	64½	64½	63¾
10⅜	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
38½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	9200	39¾	38	39¾	37¼
6½	4	..	Comm Credit	1700	6½	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	28¾	27¾	28¾	27
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	94¾	93¾	93¾	94⅜
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	45500	17½	16¾	17¼	16⅜
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	7000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
50	31	.6	Comwlth & Sf pf	100	35	29	29	27
11¼	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	11¾	11½	11½	11
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	22100	48¾	47¼	48¾	47
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	13500	7½	7⅜	7½	6¾
100¼	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	96½	96½	96½	
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
5¼	1½	..	Container A	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2½	¼	..	Container B	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
6½	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	6⅜	6	6⅜	5⅞
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	900	1	⅞	1	⅞
44⅜	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	45	44	45	43
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	3600	55½	53¼	55⅝	53
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dai Fibre	2500	5⅛	5	5⅛	
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4500	20	19½	20	19
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	700	2¼	2	2	2⅛
10	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	21000	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8½
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	7000	72¼	70⅛	72⅛	68⅞
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	129⅞	129	129⅞	128
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
30	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	2100	30	29¼	30	29¼
6	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1400	21¾	21	21⅞	21
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	500	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	1200	17	16	17	15½
33	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	260	32	30½	31	28½
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	1100	2½	2	2½	2
7¾	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	70	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	1⅝	..	Cuban Am Sug	2400	7¾	7¼	7½	6⅝
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	580	45	44	45	42
36	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	38	35⅞	38	35
14	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	15	14½	15	13⅞
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	900	43	42¼	43	42¼
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4000	2½	2	2⅛	2
3⅜	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2000	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
9	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	700	10	9	10	8¼

—D—

6	1⅝	3b	Davega St	600	3	2	3	2
11½	6	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	10⅞	10	10⅝	9½
60	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	9200	59⅞	57⅜	59⅝	57
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	11100	26¼	25	26¼	24½
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	900	56½	56¼	56½	55¼
22½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1400	22½	22	22	22
18½	12	1¶	Dome Mines	2500	17⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16
17½	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	3100	16⅜	16	16	16½
14⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4100	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
11	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	11	11	11	10⅛
6½	2½	..	Dresser B	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
48¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	47000	53¼	49½	53⅛	48¾

—E—

5½	1⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4¼
62½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4700	65	63	65	62
6	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2300	8⅝	8	8⅝	7⅝
20⅜	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3000	19	18½	18⅞	17⅞
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	1200	2¼	1⅞	2¼	1¾
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	7½	6¾	7½	6½
20½	9½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	400	13½	13	13½	
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	500	12	11½	12	11
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	3200	35	33⅞	36	32½
42	26	3	Endicott Johnson	1800	43	42	43	40
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	500	6¼	6	6	
6⅝	3¾	..	Erie RR	400	6½	6	6½	
7½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
4½	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4½	4½	4½	

—F—

2¾	1	..	Fairbanks pf	50	2½	2½	2½	..
4¾	3½	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
18	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	17	17	17	17
54	38	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	40	40	40	40
2½	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
18½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	800	18	16½	18	16
20¼	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1500	19½	19½	19¼	18½
17½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	2000	17½	16¼	17½	15⅞
64	42	.6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	62½	62½	62½	71½
58¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1500	59¼	58½	58¼	58
6¾	2½	..	Follansbee B	1200	7	6⅝	7	
11⅞	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1500	11½	10½	11½	10¼
23¾	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1800	22	21	22	20¼
4¾	2	..	Foundation	1500	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
2¼	⅝	..	Fox Film A	1000	2	1⅞	2	1¾
29⅛	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	4000	28⅞	28¾	28¾	28
13	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	12	10⅞	12	12

—G—

6½	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	6⅝	6	6⅜	5½
23¾	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	6800	23½	22¾	23½	22⅝
11⅜	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	600	10¾	10⅜	10¾	9⅝
18⅜	12	2	Gen Baking	2000	18½	17⅝	18⅜	17½
4⅜	2½	..	Gen Bronze	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	2⅞
6	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	700	6	5¾	5¾	5
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	20	11½	11¼	11½	11
18½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	54500	19⅝	18	19⅝	17⅜
12	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5000	11¾	11½	11½	11½
31½	21	1.60	Gen Foods	14700	32	31½	31⅞	31
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
55	35½	3	Gen Mills	2400	54¾	54½	54⅝	53½
19½	6	1	Gen Motors	425000	21	19⅝	21	19¼
78½	65½	5	Gen Mot 5½ pf	1000	80	79	80	77
8	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	300	8	8	8	
6½	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	20	5¾	5¾

Financial: News and Comment

Improvement Of Trade Situation In Netherlands

Unemployment Decreases —Shipping Has Gains— Stock Prices Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Business conditions in the Netherlands are on the whole showing an encouraging improvement as since the end of January the number of unemployed has decreased by 15 per cent. On Jan. 28 there were, according to official statistics, slightly more than 400,000 unemployed, compared with 340,000 on March 25.

This improvement is partly reflected also in an increase of volume of business handled by the shipping trade. The number of ships entering and leaving Dutch seaports in March, as well as the total tonnage showed an increase over the corresponding month of 1932.

Rotterdam especially profited by this advance, owing to larger grain shipments. There arrived, for instance, in March 344,000 tons of grains in bulk at Rotterdam, compared with 191,000 in February and 279,000 tons in March, 1932. The general improvement may be judged also by the total shipping movement of the largest three seaports on the European continent — Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg, which increased by 497,000 tons in March, as compared with February and exceeded March, 1932, by 150,000 tons.

Price Fall Affects Trade

Although Dutch foreign trade shows a steady falling off in value, the tonnage is not substantially below the level of last year. Imports in the first quarter of 1933 amounted to $112,000,000 (1932 $143,000,000), exports to $71,000,000 (1932 $87,000,000). The difference is attributed to the fall in prices. Because prices and wages in the Netherlands until recently were among the highest in Europe, the Dutch wholesale price index number is continually falling. The general index number for 48 items decreased in March to 72 (1913—100) as compared to 82 in March, 1932.

Meanwhile the statistics appear to contradict current opinions that owing to import restrictions abroad Dutch foreign trade is suffering losses. If one compares the Dutch export figures to those of other European countries one finds that they are above the European average. Dutch foreign business in the last quarter of 1932 showed an increase in value of 10 per cent over the third quarter of that year. One daily hears the assertion that "Germany is killing Dutch exports," but the total exports to Germany are shown to be increasing, while imports from Germany are decreasing.

Florin Well Protected

The stock exchange has a firm undertone, and after the Roosevelt Administration took a good grip on conditions in the United States, confidence soon superseded apprehension which attended the American banking crisis. The total index number of stock-exchange prices at about 108.71 in the middle of April was about 2 points above that at the beginning of the month.

There has been a misconception about a direct connection between the value of the Dutch guilder and the dollar, which resulted in some movements of funds, causing gold losses of $30,000,000. These, however, only reduced the gold holdings of the Netherlands Bank temporarily.

Meanwhile the Dutch note circulation of nearly $400,000,000 is covered for nearly 100 per cent by gold. And as no serious budgetary difficulties or any lasting deficits of any importance are expected, there seems to be little cause for any influence whatsoever of any foreign currency on the Dutch florin, or for any expectation of inflation.

First National Bank Sees Improved Business

After declining to unprecedented low levels last week, business activity has since that time shown a steady improvement, says the First National Bank of Boston.

The suspension of the gold standard in this country stimulated the movement for immediate buying, although the resultant confusion and uncertainty over monetary policies has had a restarining influence upon long-term commitments.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It seems to be conceded that recovery is in the making. To the degree that recovery climbs through paths of conservatism, by so much less will it be necessary to depend on statutory alchemy to solve our troubles.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The reports for the first quarter are being issued, and are for the most part quite as poor as might be expected, in view of the banking holiday superimposed on previous low operations. Yet, although the first enthusiasm over the inflation prospect has quieted down, stocks hold well. When it becomes more clearly evident that the tide of business has turned, there would seem to be only one logical expectation.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The metal stocks should again be in a position to move forward. Among the motor shares we would expect both Chrysler and Nash to follow the leadership being currently displayed by General Motors.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: As we judge the technical position of the market, a corrective setback of about 10 per cent in prices is about due.

Livingston & Co., New York: We are inclined to believe the market will go forward again to new highs.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: We continue to favor the constructive side, especially the motors and steels.

Josephthal & Co., New York: While the recovery was probably technical in character to some extent, we think that moderate trading commitments in leading industrials and rails might be made on the basis of the market's performance, particularly the support accorded principal stocks on the reaction.

Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd.

MONTREAL, April 29—Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., net for the year ended Dec. 31 was $3,962,885 after taxes, depreciation, write-offs, etc., compared with $3,908,396 in 1931.

French Ministry Announces Loan

Paris, April 29

THE Finance Ministry said: "The French Treasury has just concluded an operation by which it has contracted with a group of English banks for a loan of £30,000,000 for six months, with the privilege of reimbursement at the end of three months." This banking credit has been obtained at the rate of 2½ per cent.

It was emphasized officially that the British Treasury and the sterling equalization fund were not involved in the transaction, which resulted from a recent voluntary offer by British bankers to the French Treasury.

Buenos Aires To Pay On Its Bonds In Paper Pesos

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—Holders of dollar bonds of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, face the practical necessity of accepting the province's debt adjustment plan in order to obtain at least a part of their interest coupons in cash, the Internal Finance advises in a report on Argentine fiscal and economic conditions published here today.

The adjustment plan, the report states, provides that the province suspend sinking fund payments on all external and most of its internal debt for three years, but to continue to appropriate paper pesos for interest payments on dollar bonds and on certain European loans. Rates of exchange current at the time the plan was announced would enable the bondholders to obtain 60 per cent of the interest in cash and the province would give 5 per cent scrip for the balance, the report continues. The provincial loans outstanding include $69,500,000 in dollar bonds, 15,500,000 pounds in sterling bonds, and 110,000,000 in francs.

Two of the five provinces that have made dollar loans are in default; namely, Buenos Aires and Santa Fe, the Institute's survey finds. The three out of four cities in default are Cordoba, Sante Fe and Tucuman. The City of Buenos Aires, which has more dollar bonds outstanding than the three other cities combined, has made its payments promptly. This is also true of the national government of Argentina.

The Argentine provinces and municipalities have a total of $113,184,900 dollar bonds outstanding, the report declares, and of these, $74,981,300 are in default. Although bondholders may sue the province in Argentina courts, as their laws, unlike the American Constitution, permits an individual to sue a state, the Institute believes that the chances of obtaining better terms in the courts are not promising.

The Institute is conducted by the Investment Bankers' Association of America, in Chicago, in coöperation with New York University.

Mail Order Houses Not to Pay Postage

CHICAGO, April 29—Sears, Roebuck, & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. will discontinue prepayment of postage on all mail orders beginning with the midsummer flier catalogues to be mailed about the middle of June.

This has been under discussion for some time and as an experiment postage prepayment was discontinued in St. Paul-Minneapolis territories beginning with spring and summer general catalogues. They are prepaying potsage in other territories on orders totaling $2 or more.

Parcel post rates are computed by weight, not by value, with the result that declining commodity prices caused postage charges to become an increasing burden on the same physical volume of sales.

New York Edison Profit For the March Quarter

New York Edison Co., controlled by Consolidated Gas Co., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $7,194,602, equal to $1.35 a share, compared with $8,310,678, or $1.56 a share, in the first quarter of 1932.

For the 12 months ended March 31 this year net income was $25,073,551, equal to $4.72 a share on the 5,313,997 shares outstanding at the end of the year compared with $29,529,223 net in the previous 12 months, or $5.55 a share.

Dividends

American Chicle Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents a share on its common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly disbursements of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. Common dividends are payable June 1 to stock of record May 5 and the preferred June 1 to stock of record May 12.

Dominion Securities Corp.

Dominion Securities Corporation, manager of a Canadian syndicate, is offering a new issue of $3,536,000 City of Hamilton installment debentures at prices to yield from 5 per cent to 5.10 per cent bases. These bonds are payable in lawful money of Canada only and have a 5 per cent coupon except for $64,000 which are 5½ per cent.

Archer Daniels Profit

Archer Daniels-Midland Company reports for the nine months ended April 1, 1933, net profit of $630,512 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to 83 cents a share on the 849,546 shares of common, compared with $638,426, or 87 cents a commonshare, in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

Louisiana Oil Refining Deficit

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $1,864,147 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $2,330,719 in 1931.

No Cessation Of Upward Surge In Commodity Prices

Some Items Above Year Ago—Foods All Up— In All 80 Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—The continuance of the strong upward trend in commodity prices has resulted not only in some items being carried to new high ground for the season, but even above the level for the comparative week of a year ago.

The 80 advances which were set down this week in the compilation of wholesale commodity quotations of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., as compared with 46 last week, and nine for the like week a year ago, established a new high record. Even during the sustained rises in evidence during 1928 and 1929, there was no week which approached this high point. Of the two declines which appear in the current tabulation, one was due to the reduction of 10 cents on tank plates, Pittsburgh, and the other to a mark-down of $5 in newsprint, which makes the new quotation $40 a ton.

No declines were recorded in the foodstuffs group, all of the 34 alterations being in an upward direction. All of the grains advanced, with wheat reaching the highest level for the year, while the rise in both raw and granulated sugar was outstanding.

Hides continued the upswing of last week, every item in the list being marked up, with the advances ranging from ½ cent to 1½ cents. The strength of the hide market spread to the leather group, advances of 1 cent to 3 cents being recorded. Sweeping gains in cotton spread firmness throughout the textile division, extending even to burlap and jute.

Japan silk made one of the sharpest rises of the year, while the average of the 25 wool quotations rose more than 2 cents, which brought it almost to last year's level; many houses have withdrawn their wools from the market to await developments.

In the nonferrous metal group, an outstanding gain of 4⅛ cents was made by tin, lifting the price to 29⅞ cents, as compared with 20 cents a year ago. Copper was second in the ground gained, rising to 6¼ cents, in contrast with 5¾ cents, at which it stood last year for the like week. Both zinc and lead were fractionally higher, while silver now is nearly 9 cents above the quotation of last April. The sensational advance in rubber has brought it to 4¾ cents; for the like week in 1932 it was 4⅛ cents.

Consolidated Gas Of Baltimore Has Good Quarter Net

Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore in its report for the quarter ended March 31 shows gross operating revenue of $7,298,980.26 compared with $7,604,451.64 for the like period last year, while net operating revenue amounted to $2,250,824.01 compared with $2,673,486 last year.

After crediting other income, and deducting fixed charges for the three months, net income available for dividends and general corporate uses amounted to $1,579,538.45, compared with $2,051,816.73 last year.

The net income of $1,579,538.45, after deducting preferred dividends, was equal to $1.11 a share earned for the three months on the 1,167,397 average inumber of common shares outstanding, indicating that the dividend was earned 1.23 times for the period. The actual number of common shares outstanding on March 31, 1933 was 1,167,397 shares.

In the first three months of 1932, the net income, after deducting preferred dividends, was equal to $1.51 a share earned on the 1,167,229 average number of shares then outstanding, indicating tha the common stock dividend was earned 1.68 times in that period.

Pacific Lighting Corp. Earns $2.58 on Common

Pacific Lighting Corporation reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net of $5,097,957 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., equivalent after Pacific Lighting Corporation preferred dividends to $2.58 a share on 1,608,631 no-par shares of common, compared with $7,819,647 or $4.32 a common share in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Current assets March 31, including $8,217,192 cash and call loans, were $15,582,176 and current liabilities $11,581,034, compared with cash and call loans of $8,894,462, current assets of $16,563,468 and current liabilities of $10,147,874 March 31, 1932.

American Cotton Movement

NEW YORK, April 29—American cotton moved into sight in larger volume this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 143,000 bales, compared with 102,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 11,805,000 bales compared with 14,028,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Republic Steel Operations

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 29 (AP)—The Republic Steel Corporation plans to blow in a furnace and call approximately 400 men back to work Monday. Officials announced from 40 to 50 would be employed at the furnace and about 350 at ore mines idle nearly a year.

New York Railways

NEW YORK, April 29—New York Railways Corporation reports for March a net income of $3537 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $17,787 in March, 1932. For the three months ended March 31, 1933, net loss was $13,022, compared with a net loss of $73,812 in the first three months of 1932.

Telephone Bond & Share

Telephone Bond & Share Company reports net profit of $332,671 for 1932, compared with $1,123,735 in 1931.

Nation's Balance Sheet Shows Lower Level for Transactions

'Visible' and 'Invisible' Current Trade Drop the Chief Feature of International Payments for 1932— Business at Record Low Figures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29—A uniformly low level of both "visible" and "invisible" current transactions was the chief feature of the nation's balance sheet of international payments for 1932, made public by the Commerce Department.

United States exports and imports fell to record low post-war levels in keeping with a sharp decline in world trade generally. The shrinkage in world purchasing power resulting from depressed prices and lower quantity sales by many foreign customers tended in turn to curtail foreign purchases of American products and at the same time a marked contraction in the income of the people of the United States was clearly reflected in the sharply reduced outlays of tourists abroad and in remittances made by foreignborn to their relatives in their home countries.

Investment Earnings Off

The two most important credit items, merchandise exports and earnings of long-term and short-term investments abroad each declined in 1932 approximately 33 per cent, the balance sheets reveals. Also receipts on war debt accounts were about $14,000,000 less in 1932 than in 1931 owing in part to the failure of six debtor governments to pay their installments during 1932.

Imports, both "visible" and "invisible," showed similar reductions. Merchandise imports declined 37 per cent during the year and were approximately 70 per cent less than 1929. Funds made available to foreigners by American travelers were about 22 per cent less than in 1931, and 49 per cent less than the estimates for 1929. Estimated expenditures in the United States by foreign visitors showed an even greater falling off with the result that the net payments by the United States on tourist account were equivalent to about 58 per cent of such payments in 1929.

Remittances by aliens to relatives abroad and by charitable and other institutions were estimated as only four-fifths of those of the preceding year and somewhat more than half of those in 1928.

Gold Movements

Gold movements, the department explains, cannot always be clearly defined either as current transactions or as capital transactions. Their inclusion as current transactions on the balance sheet, however, would not materially affect the credit balance which the United States has had on its current account in recent years inasmuch as the year's total physical movements and earmarkings of gold virtually offset each other.

Net gold exports of the first 11 months amounting to nearly $550,000,000 were slightly more than balanced by net releases from earmark and by the receipt, through import and earmarking in London of $95,000,000 in gold from the British Government in payment of the Dec. 15 war debt installment.

For the second successive year the reduction in the country's debtor position in international short-term capital account coincide with a reduction in the country's creditor position on long-term capital account. Withdrawals of short-term capital over a three-year period were closely paralleled by the continuation of dollar security reparations and the rapid decline in American underwriting of foreign issues which reversed this country's former position as an annual net exporter of long-term capital.

Uncle Sam's balance in his international account book looks something like this:

Merchandise	*$289,000,000
Merchandise adjustments	† 42,000,000
Freight and shipping	† 45,000,000
Tourist expenditures	† 375,000,000
Immigrant remittances	† 132,000,000
Char, educa and other contrib	† 31,000,000
Interest, dividends, commis, etc	* 393,000,000
War debt receipts	* 99,000,000
Gov trans exclud war debt rec	† 70,000,000
Miscellaneous invisible items	* 45,000,000
Total current items	* 131,000,000
Gold move (inc earmarking)	† 11,000,000
Currency movements	† 80,000,000
Total gold and cur movements	† 91,000,000
Short-term capital movements	† 371,000,000
Long-term capital movements	* 217,000,000
Total capital movements	† 154,000,000
Unest items, errors, omis, etc.	* 114,000,000

*Plus. †Minus.

A Window in Wall Street

Now Up to the President

PASSING of the inflation bill by the Senate and certainty that it will go quickly through joint conference to the President's signature now turns the attention of the financial district to the question of whether the President will act upon it. Its inflationary provisions are authorizations but not mandates. If he chooses, the President can hold in abeyance his authority to issue greenbacks. He can fix the mint price of silver below the market and he can refrain from cutting the gold buying power of the dollar. Probability, however, is that he will use his authorization including that of pairing the gold dollar.

Stock Market and Business

One of the signals that kept more astute traders out of the stock market in the sporadic upturn of the 1929-1932 major decline was the failure of business indices to follow market upturns. Last summer's bull market, for example, was not followed by any commensurate increase in steel operations. Traders are heartened, therefore, by the current widespread reports of reviving activity, particularly in the basic industries. So rapid, for example, has been the upturn in steel operations that a leading trade journal, the magazine Steel, has released a preliminary announcement that it will report on Monday a 29 per cent steel ingot producing rate with operations in the Cleveland district at 50 per cent, compared with 41 per cent this week and 36 per cent last week. Price of scrap iron, a traditional trade barometer, has been pointing strongly upward for almost a month. In spite of the March depression-within-a-depression, the Federal Reserve Board reports a narrowing gap in that month between department store sales and those of a year previous. Dun & Bradstreet's weekly report states that April has witnessed a broad advance in business. Many business indices are now above last year including automobile production and sales, stock market prices, steel activity, textile production and government current financial operations. Electric power production is approaching last year's level and railroad carloadings will probably cross last year's line in a month.

Oil—Turning the Corner Again?

The recent sequence of events in the East Texas oil fields seems the most natural in the world. Texas individualism, rigid well allowables, and laissez faire precedence in the Federal Courts combined to unseat the proration lid in east Texas. The railroad commission in disgust raised the total field allowable to twice the market demand. Irate crude oil buyers, led by the Texas Company, naturally retaliated by cutting their posted price for east Texas crude oil from 50 cents to 10 cents, or to practically no price at all. A spontaneous strike of the east Texas producers followed, voluntarily shutting in production to less than the field's former allowables. Texas political authorities took the cue and arbitrarily cut the latest allowable in two. Present indications are that the almost wide-open situation will be rapidly cleared up and the price of crude oil raised again, perhaps restored to 50 cents. Speculators in oil shares recall that 10 cents a barrel for crude oil was the signal for a several months' upturn in oil shares in August, 1931.

International Currency Pegging—Can It Be Done?

In view of the fact that the suspension of the American gold standard came out of purely domestic conditions and that suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England 18 months ago followed frantic official attempts to forestall it, reports of official intentions to stabilize dollars, sterling and francs against each other seem to exaggerate the power of international diplomats to guess or control public sentiment. Private guessers on the future value of the dollar either in sterling, franc or gold, are keeping their eyes turned inland to the middle West rather than eastward to European capitals.

H. M. FLEMING

General Food's Net Profit for Quarter

General Foods Corporation reports for the first quarter net earnings of $3,238,168, after all charges and provision for income taxes, according to President C. M. Chester.

This is equal to 61 cents per share on 5,251,498 shares of common stock outstanding March 31, and compares with net profits of $4,433,775 for the first quarter last year, or 84 cents per share on 5,277,746 shares then outstanding.

The company's statement for the first quarter shows gross profit from operations, $12,010,246; selling, distributing, administrative and general expense, and other charges, including proportionate share in results of operations of controlled companies, $7,849,423; provision for depreciation, $495,351; miscellaneous income $155,230; and provision for income taxes $582,534.

New Brokerage Firm

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Curtis B. Dall, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, and John J. Edgerton, both members of the New York Stock Exchange, have formed a new firm under the name of Curtis B. Dall & Co., it was announced today. Mr. Dall has been an independent broker on the floor of the stock exchange since his retirement from the exchange firm of Goodbody & Co., several months ago. Recently Mr. Dall purchased memberships in the New York Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Alaska Salmon Price Up

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29—Price of tall tins of red salmon have been advanced from $1.45 to $1.80 a dozen and of pink from 90 cents to $1 a dozen by Alaska Packers, subsidiary of California Packing. The advance is understood to apply only to carryover and prices on new pack have not been announced.

Colorado Fuel Loss

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $750,696 after ordinary taxes, interest, depreciation and provision for exhaustion of minerals, compared with a net loss of $399,378 in the first quarter of 1932.

International Holding Co.

International Holding & Investment Company, Limited, report for 1932 (certified by independent auditors) says net value of assets Dec. 31 was $14,243,662, or $2.92 a share, compared with $14,184,000, or $2.98 a share, at the close of 1931.

Average Income Of Employees Is Now About $640

Compares With $1157 in 1929—Four Factors Contributory

Basing its estimate on the reduction of the total income of the people of the United States from $85,200,000,000 at the present time the Alexander Hamilton Institute calculates that the individual average income of those employed is now $640, as compared with $1157 in 1929. Says the institute's current Bulletin:

"The total income of the people of the United States is now running at the annual rate of approximately $35,000,000,000, as compared with $37,200,000,000 last year and with $85,200,000,000 in 1929.

"Four factors have contributed to this reduction in income: unemployment, part-time work, lower wage scales and reduced profits. Since approximately 6 per cent of the national income is in the form of wages and salaries, it may be estimated that employees' earnings are now running at the annual rate of $21,000,000,000, as compared with $51,000,000,000 in 1929.

"Those who are now employed have had their yearly pay reduced either through reduced wage scales or part-time from an average of $1157 in 1929 to $640 at the present time. Available information indicates that about two-thirds of this reduction has been due to wage-cutting and one-third to part-time work. In other words, wages and salaries have been reduced, on the average, about 30 per cent, and working hours about 15 per cent.

"The decline of 44.7 per cent in the compensation received by employees, however, does not represent a corresponding decline in purchasing power. A reduction of 27.9 per cent in the cost of living has partly offset the decrease in employees' compensation.

"On the basis of the present cost of living, average compensation per employee is now equivalent to $888 in 1929. Purchasing power has thus declined only 23.2 per cent, whereas actual pay has declined 44.7 per cent.

"When, however, the elimination of the purchasing power of those who have lost their positions since 1929 is taken into account, the reduction in the buying power of wages and salaries since 1929 has amounted to 43.1 per cent.

"This means that the compensation of employees at the present time is sufficient to buy only 56.9 per cent of the goods and services purchased in 1929. This helps to explain the fact that during the first quarter of the average, at only 51.3 per cent 1933 factories were working on the average, at only 51.3 per cent of the 1929 rate."

Small Decrease In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended April 22 were 492,970 cars, a decrease of 1245 from the preceding week and 69,557 under the like week last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week ended April 22 was 185,238 cars, an increase of 1775 cars over the preceding week, but 19,136 under the 1932; less than car lot merchandise 160,132 decrease 391 and 25,010; grain and grain products 34,733, an increase of 876 and 3447; forest products 16,941, an increase of 176 over the preceding week, but 2865 under last year; ore 3424, an increase of 888 over the week before, but 1522 below last year; coal 72,789, decrease 6003 and 20,286; coke 3039, decrease 127 and 562, and livestock 16,674, an increase of 1561 over the preceding week, but 3623 under last year.

Greater Activity In The Hardware Trade

The better activity now evidenced in the hardware trade is regarded as seasonable. The confused and speculative operations which immediately followed the ending of the bank holiday have given place to a conservative, steadier buying, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

While there have been gains in the heavier industries, the chief evidence of improved business has been a quickening of trade in consumer goods. A new confidence has loosened the public's purse strings.

Definite indications of higher manufacturing schedules are reflected in an increase of the number employed. Moreover, a decrease in the number of relief beneficiaries has occurred for the first time since fall.

A. M. Byers Co. Loss

A. M. Byers Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, a net loss of $326,214, after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $285,043 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $229,138 a year before. For the six months ended March 31, the net loss was $611,257, compared with a net loss of $360,322 a year before.

Pacific Telephone Net

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 a net of $3,452,723, after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred, to $1.23 a share, on 1,805,000 common shares, compared with $3,937,676, or $1.49 a share, on the common a year before.

Logan & Bryan Dissolves

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Logan & Bryan, security and produce brokers with branches throughout the United States and Canada, announces its retirement from business, effective as soon as the accounts of its customers are transferred to other brokers. No reason was given for the move.

Affiliated Products, Inc.

Affiliated Products, Incorporated, reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $160,863 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 42 cents a share on the 382,800 no-par shares, compared with $155,863, or 40 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1932.

April Good Month For Cash Registers

New York, April 29

E. A. DEEDS, chairman of National Cash Register Company, stated: "Orders received in this country for April exceeded any single preceding month this year, as well as April, 1932."

Current assets as of March 31, 1933, were $17,981,491 and current liabilities $1,685,339, compared with $25,943,735 and $2,620,965, respectively, on March 31, 1932.

Cash balance, including treasury certificates, totaled $5,142,393 on March 31, compared with $4,813,634 on Jan. 1, 1933. The company has no funded debt or bank loans.

Believes Grain Growing States Key to Recovery

MINNEAPOLIS, April 29—The corn belt states are virtually the key to business recovery at the moment, it was stated today by E. E. Crabb, vice-president of Investors Syndicate, following the study of reports from the company's offices throughout the agricultural territory.

"The recent advance in grain prices is one of the most important and favorable developments so far this year, and if maintained may be the 'spark' which starts the whole American economic machine toward normal functioning again," he said.

"If the buying power of the people in the corn belt states particularly can be increased," he continued, "there would immediately result an improvement in the banking situation as well as commercial activity. This could easily spread with far-reaching effects in the rest of the country."

The survey conducted through Investors Syndicate's 100 sales offices indicates that there is a very substantial "banked up" buying power accumulating throughout the country, due to a stand-by attitude of the public and business, pending the outcome of the corrective measures now being worked out in Congress and various state legislatures. "Any favorable turn in affairs may release this buying power," Mr. Crabb said, "and a sustained advance in prices for agricultural products could easily be the key, in view of the rapidly returning public confidence."

American Dollar Is Lower on The London Exchange

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—The American dollar proved considerably weaker today. It opened at $3.80 to the pound, compared with yesterday's close of $3.77½. Later it depreciated further and stood at $3.85¾ at the mid-day closing.

The French franc opened at 86 francs, 75 centimes to the pound, compared with yesterday's closing of 86.46, but later appreciated and finished at 86.12.

Business in the money market was quiet.

Trading on the stock exchange also was slack, in view of the fact that Monday is a holiday. Transatlantic issues advanced on overnight advices from Wall Street. Industrials were featureless but closed steady.

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—The United States dollar lost 60 centimes on the Bourse today, closing at 22.45 francs.

Fall River Cotton Mills Busy; Some Show Profit

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 29—The general improvement in the textile business throughout the country has been felt materially in Fall River, mill officials state. They report that several of the local mills have sold well up to June and some are forced to turn down contracts for want of available looms until late in June.

Prices, the officials report, have strengthened to a point that allows of a small profit margin in many instances for the first time in a long period.

North American Earns $1.63 a Share in Year

Earnings of North American Company for the 12 months ended March 31 approximated $1.63 a share on the average common shares outstanding during the period, President Frank L. Dame told stockholders at the annual meeting. The report for that period would be made public within a few days, Mr. Dame stated, and that per share results would compare with $3.16 a share for the corresponding 1932 period.

For the calendar year 1932 the company reported $2.01 a share, compared with $3.41 a share for 1931.

National Fuel Gas Profit

Report of National Fuel Gas Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows consolidated net profit of $4,346,728 after taxes and reserves for depreciation, depletion and amortization and profit and loss adjustments, equal to $1.14 a share on the 3,810,183 shares, compared with $4,452,241, or $1.17 a share, in 1931. Above earnings include only the proportion of the business of underlying companies owned by National Fuel Gas Company.

Western Maryland

Western Maryland Railway Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, surplus of $38,425 after taxes and charges, equal to 20 cents a share on the 177,420 shares of 7 per cent first preferred stock, on which no dividends have been paid. This compares with $139,758, or 78 cents a share on the first preferred, in the March quarter of 1932.

American Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—American Gas & Electric Company in the 12 months ended March 31 had net income of $10,823,383, equal to $1.98 a common share, compared with $15,305,792, or $3.24 a share, in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Profit Taking Characterizes Wheat Trading

Much Selling in the Early Part of Week—Buying on Setbacks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29 — Heavy profit-taking the fore part of the week with scattered selling of long wheat late in the week gave wheat prices a sharp setback from the recent top figures.

An easier tendency in stocks and cotton was a factor in causing some selling, and the inflation program for a time lost its potency as a bull argument.

Notwithstanding these developments, however, there was no lack of buying on the setbacks, including some reinstatement by bulls who had held out higher up.

Rains in the southwest drought areas tempered the enthusiasm of the bulls to a considerable extent also, although current reports indicate that these rains came too late to effect any material transformation in the hard winter wheat outlook.

Washington reports in regard to the progress of legislation relative to inflation and farm relief in general were to the effect that the measures proposed would be enacted into law within a few days. Moreover, the joint statement issued following the confeernce between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald frankly acknowledged that the main aim of the currency endeavors was to raise the level of commodity prices.

These developments gave the market a background of buying which was a big factor in offsetting the extensive realizing. The reaction in prices following the excited advance of a week or so ago was not considered unnatural, and it made the market stronger owing to the correction of a somewhat overbought position that had developed in the pit.

One of the most encouraging features of the present situation is the fact that cash prices have held firm relatively whether the futures were going up or receding. Mills have been persistent buyers, indicating that supplies in their hands have been far from abundant. Their buying also gives weight to the theory that estimates of supplies in mill hands and on the farms perhaps have been too generous.

The spring wheat situation is more uncertain than usual owing to the lateness of the season and because of the fact that several important areas are lacking in adequate supplies of moisture. Reports continue to indicate there may be a small decrease in acreage notwithstanding the serious losses faced in winter wheat, which would ordinarily be an incentive to put in more spring wheat. Foreign crop conditions in the main are satisfactory.

The short crop in eastern Europe last year is being shown now with the unusual spectacle of Argentine wheat being sold to Black Sea ports, with Russia reported negotiating for Argentine wheat.

Corn and other grains were affected by the setback in wheat, which induced free profit-taking in corn, oats and rye. Increased receipts in the West of corn also caused some let up in the buying. The late season is still a factor in oats.

International Business Machines Net Earnings

For the three months ended March 31 International Business Machines Corporation reported net earnings, including those from foreign subsidiaries, of $1,502,206, after interest, reserves, depreciation and estimated federal taxes, equivalent to $2.13 a share on 703,345 no-par capital shares now outstanding.

This compares with net earnings of $1,894,000 for the corresponding quarter of 1932, a decrease of $391,794. Earnings as reported for the first quarter of 1932 were the greatest for any quarter in the history of the company, but they would have been reduced by about $48,000 if the present increased rate of federal taxes, then undetermincd, had been in effect during that period.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Loss Equals $5,161,180

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp. and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 net loss of $5,161,180 after taxes, depreciation and depletion, compared with a net loss of $2,963,681 in 1931.

As of Dec. 31, 1932, current assets totaled $13,342,056, current liabilities $577,010 and net working capital $12,765,046 compared with $15,755,947 a year earlier. Copper was inventoried at 5 cents a pound and silver at 25 cents an ounce at the close of 1932.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8340

W. B. Badger & Company
•
Commercial
Furniture
•
32 Franklin Street, Boston

Week-End Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Pecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 Rodney May, tenor.
6:30 Talk; announcements; sports.
6:45 First Corps Cadets' Band.
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen drama.
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 Harvard Lampoon Parody: William Gaxton and Victor Moore of "Of Thee I Sing"; monologue; quartet; Col. Carroll J. Swan.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist.
10:15 "Vermont Forests," Gov. Stanley C. Wilson.
10:30 Advertising Federation of America program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor; organ.
11:30 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Genia Zielinska, soprano.
5:45 NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:45 NBC, Southern Singers, quartet.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
7:30 Mass. Law Society banquet program: speakers.
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air: sketch.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 Elliot Daniel's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Piano."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 CBS, "Status of Intergovernmental Debts and Tariff Revision," Senator Borah, interviewed by Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Charles Barnett's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice": sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Currency Inflation," Rep. Wright Patman, Texas.
9:45 Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute: talk, Louis A. Johnson, national Legion commander.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-12:30—CBS dance music.
12:30 CBS, "Hawaiian Sketches," Kamakau's Serenaders, from Honolulu.
1:00-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores"; talk.
5:30 National Sojourners talk.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
6:15 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 America Legion talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 "White Man's Joss": sketch.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15-11:00 Local and CBS popular programs.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15p. m.—New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 WHDH Ensemble; time.

For Sunday
Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 Nimble Wits, with Everett Smith.
1:45 Kene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Mr. Ernest A. L. Hill.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 Calvin Coolidge Memorial Service, from Smith College, Northampton; speakers; choir; organ.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 "The Unknown Great," talk.
6:15 NBC, Brahms Series, with Gordon String Quartet.
6:30 Studio period.
6:45 NBC "Dick Daring": sketch.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History sketch, "Washington's Retreat from Manhattan."
8:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:00 NBC, Headliners: Will Rogers; Al Goodman's Orchestra; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 NBC, Pickens Sisters, vocal trio.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 Dorothy Robbins, soprano; piano.
11:30 NBC, Organ recital, Archer Gibson.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:15 Charles Little, violin; piano.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 Musicians' Relief Fund: Symphony Orchestra, Dei Castillo, director.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Singing — the Wellspring of Music."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 Musicians' Relief Fund Concert; orchestra, Andrew Jacobson, director.
5:00 NBC, "Impressions of Italy"; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Dandies' Orchestra; soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy," with Andrew F. Kelly.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Lucille Potter; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar"; soloists; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 Time announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, Veterans' Program: speakers; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "Marie, the Little French Princess": sketch.
3:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour concert.
3:30 CBS, Los Angeles Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Raymond Paige, conductor; Olga Steeb, pianist.
5:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
5:30 Announcements; news.
6:00 Walter Smith's Band.
6:45 "Garden Aids."
7:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:15 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:30 CBS, Lon Ross Romany Troupe.
7:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry": serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Concert Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry": serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel quartet.
10:30 Readings, with organ.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1140kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
12:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air.
1:30 CBS, "Lazy Dan, Minstrel Man."
2:00 Durrel String Quartet.
2:30 Paul Murphy's Orchestra.
3:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
3:15 Powers Brothers, vocal trio.
3:30 Powers Brothers, vocal trio.
4:00 Jimmy Russo's Orchestra.
4:30 Cremona String Quartet; Esta Sidmon, soprano.
5:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold": readings; orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Four Clubmen; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "How the Law Functions"; round table.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums" sketch; "Blood on the Moon."
7:00 Tremont Temple service.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: play, W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
12:15 p. m.—May Day Patriotic Rally, from Boston Common.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, "Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Mr. Walter U. Head, Boy Scout president.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
2:45 p. m.—American news.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Hiessner Electronic Piano.

Motion Pictures

"Looking Forward"

"Looking Forward," which came to Loew's State Theater yesterday, is the nice-ish sort of photoplay that has some sense of moral values without preaching, and presents a group of rather likable humans whose fortunes are temporarily altered for the worse and characters permanently for the better by the world-famous Slump.

It is mounted and set in the generous way to which all good American motion pictures are accustomed; likewise photographed with the customary expert touch. And it has one of the starriest casts (even though they be "white dwarfs" rather than "giant reds") ever left unheralded by a loud speaker. There is Mr. Lewis Stone in a part big enough for him as Gabriel Service, head of a super-superior British department store with traditions (and afternoon tea) and father of a pretty young daughter charmingly conveyed by Miss Elizabeth Allen of England and a fibrous, poetic appearing son in the person of Mr. Phillips Holmes. His unprincipled young wife, Isabel, is made more attractive than she has any right to be by Miss Benita Hume, also of England.

Then there is Mr. Lionel Barrymore doing the small-time clerk à la Kringelein; his bustling helpmeet, Miss Doris Lloyd, and their boy and girl. Not to forget Mr. Service's sterling secretary, Geoffrey, by Mr. Colin Clive. The supplementary cast is made up largely of people who speak English as it is learned only on the little island set in silver.

The younger generation starts out being selfishly employed in having a good time and ends by gallantly coming forth to shoulder responsibility. The care-worn fathers learn wisdom and earn contentment through their problems. The closing cadence is of peace and a forward look toward general prosperity. The title (only) is borrowed from President Roosevelt's recently published book.

M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Irene M. Higgins

It is always a matter of interest when a prize winner returns to the fold after taking the advantage the reward offers of traveling afar and gaining new impressions and inspiration. Miss Irene M. Higgins held the Paige Traveling Fellowship of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in 1931. At Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, she exhibits work done before and after her tour.

Miss Higgins chose to travel round the world and paint subjects encountered en route. It is the practice among students generally to go to European centers and copy the great masters. We have become accustomed to look with disdain upon this latter practice, and probably some of us may commend dropping it and adopting a new plan. Miss Higgins did gain new impressions, no doubt. Surfeited with conventional subjects, we may welcome her Balinese impressions in which natives and dancers are seen, attriced gayly, their skins tawny, their movements graceful.

Miss Higgins conveys the subjects truly as impressions, in a swift, dispatchful stroke, abundant color and free sketchy rendering. These impressions pictorially seem equivalent to the notes a novelist or essayist might take, to be put into better and complete form later. They are impressions that might catch the eye of the camera man. In other words, we feel Miss Higgins as painter has not done any more than get started on these subjects. They must be thought out, revamped, certain colors must be elided, others emphasized and enriched. The job of the pictorial artist lies ahead entirely.

To return to the matter of studying the old masters. That pursuit is not to be sniffed at. The masters offer a reservoir of material of impenetrable depth to any student. The trouble with the average scholarship holder lies in the fact that he copies literally; he does not analyze and try to feel the problems of the masters, and recreate the process by which they approached their problems. The boldest of our moderns, and the less bold, like Degas and Daumier, spent years in museums. It did not dull the edge of their wit or temper their ingenuity. We feel sure that increased knowledge emboldened them.

At the same gallery there may be seen some aquarelles of merit by two painters who live in this vicinity but whose names are unknown to us, to wit, Samuel E. Homsey and A. H. Beckonert.

D. A.

Legion Commander to Ask Removal of Gen. Hines

Mr. James P. Rose, Massachusetts commander of the American Legion, yesterday announced his intention of asking President Roosevelt to remove Gen. Frank T. Hines as head of the United States Veterans' Bureau. Mr. Rose charges that General Hines has misrepresented the facts to the President in regard to veterans' compensation and allowances. This is interpreted as another development in the opposition of the veterans to the National Economy Act.

Mr. Peter W. Pate of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has designated May 15 as Veterans' Appeal Day. He has urged veterans at that time to write letters to the President registering protest against the economy act. Mr. Rose has counseled against this method, asserting that such a shower of communications might only hinder the solution of the veterans' problem.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOE manufacturer wants salesmen; guaranteed quality; low direct prices; no experience required; sales outfit free; commission basis. Write CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM, Dept. A-18, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD BOUGHT such as broken jewelry, dental gold, spectacles, etc.; goods held pending approval of offer. GARFIELD SMELTING COMPANY, 712 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST of unusual experience and qualifications offers services to Christian Science church; any locality considered. N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Excellent opportunity to earn money, spare or full time. Sell unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, hosiery, underwear, lingerie, corsets, raincoats, house dresses, handkerchiefs, etc., direct to friends, neighbors, other members of your community. Unusual values, low prices bring easy sales—build steady repeat commissions. Represent old established, reliable house —the leader in the field. No experience or investment required. We train you and show you how. Samples loaned to responsible people. Write today for details. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. MA, Binghamton, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., nearly opposite The Mother Church—Private apartment, living room, bath, large kitchen, other large sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position, experienced in general office, bookkeeping, typing, cost and payroll work; executive ability; 9 years in last position; references. Write X-19, 800 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

BREWSTER ON CAPE COD—3 attractive Cape Cod homes, artistically furnished, all modern conveniences, private beach, fireplaces, garages, meals optional at central Guest House, maid and caretaker available; 7 rooms, bath, end of point, beautiful view of bay; 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, short walk thru pines to beach; 12 rooms, 5 baths, picturesque old homestead modernized, steam heat; summer rental reasonable. SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

TRAVEL

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS
Can have services of experienced Counselor Tour Conductor, Shopping Guide, and Personal Chaperon at nominal fee; references supplied. W-30, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Room 2900, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ALLSTON, MASS.—Beautiful 6-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, large sunroom; steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service; convenient location to Boston; American adults preferred. STA. 8767.

ALLSTON, MASS.—Nicely furnished corner apt., 4 rooms; desirable location; 20 minutes from Park St.; references exchanged. Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone STA. 1131.

BOSTON, 370 Commonwealth Ave.—Sublet beautifully furnished two rooms, Pullman kitchen; $75 monthly; available now to Labor Day. MRS. PHILIP THAYER or phone Ken. 1087.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Two-room furnished apartment, bath and kitchenette in private home; adults. Tel. Som. 4703-J. 438 Broadway.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 22ND STREET—235 EAST

SPRINGTIME OUT-OF-DOORS

may be enjoyed in the PRIVATE PARK and ROOF GARDEN of this splendid new building. Apartments of 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms, some with terraces. Spacious living rooms, large foyers, wood-burning fireplaces; large studio casement windows; unusual number of closets; dressing rooms; complete kitchens with built-in conveniences; incinerators; package service; hourly maid service available; new rental schedule from $50. Phone STuyvesant 9-3807 or ALgonquin 4-4210.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 — 20 minutes from Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

BUSINESS SERVICE

MAN, 13 years consular service, desires connection with department or financial institution. WILLIAM JENKINS, Gwynedd, Pa.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMDEN, ME.
For rent, fully furnished, several finely located cottages, including a rare old colonial village house; reduced rents. J. R. PRESCOTT, 271 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.

TO rent for season, camp of 6 rooms, on beautiful lake; quiet, restful location; 25 miles from Boston. Phone Mystic 0762.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston; rates moderate. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 305 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2234.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y., 5 Beech St.—Rent or sale, modern 7-room house, large sleeping porch, fireplace, garage; near station; rent $55, sell $7500. Phone Laur. 6-7923.

FURNITURE

CHOICE furniture from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th, New York City.

FURNITURE, Rugs, Draperies, Slip Covers; unusually attractive prices through factory and mill connections. MARIE SYDNEY HAYES, 147 E. 32nd St., New York City.

FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

WESTWOOD COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES
New Colonial House
Hampton Road off Windsor Road

8 rms., 4 baths; extra toilet and lavatory, 2 fireplaces, 2-car garage heated and plastered, built-in radio in kitchen, oil burner, electric stove. Separate vapor steam bath, sun parlor, open porch, insulated with Cabot quilt. Over one acre of land. 1929 value would be $28,000—today's price $14,500. Here is a truly unspoiled New England town, free from debt, with low valuation and taxation. Entire town zoned to single residences.

P. J. CROUSE, Lake Shore Drive, Westwood, Massachusetts
Open every day until 9:00 P. M. Telephone—NORWOOD 1038

APARTMENTS TO LET

In Step With the Times

THE MYLES STANDISH

offers

every modern convenience together with

SERVICE and COMFORT

Attractive housekeeping apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in varied units, with complete apartment hotel service. Excellent Restaurant.

Bay State Road at Beacon Street

Tel. Com. 4500

NORDBLOM MANAGEMENT

Perfection Is Approached at

PELHAM HALL

Coolidge Corner Brookline

High Standards and Moderate Rates

Exclusive and Dignified Apartments. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath. Excellent service.

Tel. Beacon 2430

Nordblom Management

ALLSTON, MASS., 1125 Commonwealth Ave., near Brighton—1-room alcove and 2-room apts., refrigeration, $35 to $40 month. ALG. 9466.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel Commonwealth 2212.

BOSTON—Overlooking the Fenway, small kitchenette suites; low rentals. 204 Hemenway Street.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

NEW YORK CITY
309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton"
Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 8th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration, 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

NILES — FENWAY 22-26 Evans Way. 7 large rooms, elevators, refrigeration. Very desirable location near Simmons College. Asp. 1073, Boston.

VERY low rentals to very select tenants in the most desirable location in Fenway Park; 1 and 2-room steam-heated apartments; dinette, kitchen, murphy bed, bath, free electric refrigeration, elevator and incinerators. Under personal supervision of resident superintendent. 231-235 AUDUBON ROAD COM. 9123

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, MASS. — $50 rents attractive 6-room house, gas, sun parlor, garage; central. 1046 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0303.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE—Finest grade 5-room apartment, complete. Chickering Ampico grand piano, bedroom set, twin beds, living room set, dining room set. Victor radio combination, precious lamps and tables. Phone Kenmore 7451 between 6 and 9 p. m.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Save One-Third!
American Home, Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, Pictorial Review. Any One of These
3 Years for $2.00; 1 year $1.00
Catalog, listing all the principal magazines, on request. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Glens Falls, New York.

MILLINERY

BETTER HATS
Ready made or made to order
SARA HAT SHOP
Room 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Havard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass Tel Talbot 2400

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 47-16 44th St., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; hours available, mornings 9 to 1:30 and all day Saturdays; reasonable. Call Ch. 4-4870 or Ac. 2-7905.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Exterior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

MILTON, MASS., Brush Hill Road, 10 miles from Boston—Large rooms en suite or single; private baths; sleeping porch; extensive grounds; home cooking; terms moderate. MRS. L. G. PURNELLE, Hostess, Hyde Park, Mass.

POR SALE—Seashore home, 9 rooms, open spaces, ocean view, newly remodeled, oil heater; might rent. 1033 New York Ave., Cape May, N. J.

MARBLEHEAD
(MASS.), 25 FRONT STREET
For sale, an attractive six-room cottage, with 2 baths, 3 lavatories, sun parlor, upper piazza. All conveniences. Call COM monwealth 5586.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—Beautiful building site for gentleman's home; two acres overlooking river and ocean, just enough off main road for desirable privacy; natural wooded setting; tennis court on the property; adjoining land restricted and neighboring estates long in possession of Nordic Americans. For appointment write Box 42, Marshfield Hills, Mass.

NORTH SHORE
of Massachusetts Bay
SALES and RENTALS
We are offering unusual opportunities to buy or rent attractive summer houses.
MEREDITH & GREW
INCORPORATED
40 Central St., Boston
23 Central St., Manchester
HUB 6772 Manchester 695-R

WALNUT HILL—BROOKLINE
Attention Home Seekers, Builders
Beautiful home sites restricted to first-class single residences.
PRICES for 60 days lower than they ever will be again.
WALNUT HILL REALTY CO.
Cor. West Roxbury Parkway and Grove St.
Telephone Parkway 5111

PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE—Fair visitors, make housing reservations with us. Room 508, 105 N. Clark; State 4217, Chicago.

PUBLIC NOTICES

By virtue and in execution of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Joseph Lechten and Jacob Silbovitz to Fannie Krinsky, dated July 10, 1931, and recorded with Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 5270, Page 129, of which mortgage the undersigned is present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction on the premises described in said mortgage, on Monday, May 8, 1933, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

"A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated and now numbered 75 and 77 on Commercial Street and 37 and 39 on Mercantile Street, in Boston in the County of Suffolk and said Commonwealth, being Lot No. 7 on a plan by G. J. F. Bryant, dated April 3, 1856, recorded with Suffolk Deeds Book 697, Page 245, and bounded and described as follows:

Northwesterly on said Commercial Street, twenty-five feet;
Northeasterly on Lot No. 8 on said plan by a line passing through the brick party wall, one hundred two and 5/10 feet;
Southeasterly on said Mercantile Street, twenty-five feet; and
Southwesterly on Lot No. 6 on said plan by a line passing through the brick party wall, one hundred two and 5/10 feet;

Containing 2562 and 5/10 square feet of land. Or however otherwise said premises may be bounded or described and be any or all of said measurements or contents more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Lichten by Henry Hixon Meyer and Roger B. Tyler. See also deed from Joseph Lichten to Jacob Silbovitz, both of even delivery and record herewith.

Said premises are hereby conveyed to subject to a first mortgage to the Eliot Savings Bank for Twenty thousand ($20,000.) dollars, of even delivery and record herewith."

These premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes, municipal liens and assessments and tax sales, if any there be. A deposit of Three Hundred ($300) dollars in cash or certified check will be required at the time of sale. Other terms and conditions will be announced at the sale.

EVA COHEN,
Present Holder of said Mortgage.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Pleasant home in best residential section, for elderly people; terms $20 weekly. Write 191 High Street.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—In select home; also 2-room furnished suite. MRS. PENDEXTER, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 2 and 4; tel. COM. 3291.

BOSTON—Comfortable, cool rooms in private home overlooking Fenway; one double and one single; kitchen privileges. Ken. 4143.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Kitchenette apartment, also room and bath and single rooms; reasonable. Beacon 5915. N-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractive, homelike room, well furnished, twin beds, in private home, garage. 463 Broadview Terrace. Phone 5-5778.

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms; twin beds; very desirable; near church; reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred. W. JONES, 2228 Biscayne Blvd.

N. Y. C. (99th) Riverside Drive—Attractive (single, double), twin beds, 2 closets, next bath, kitchen privileges, homelike. Riverside 9-7250.

N. Y. C. (105th St. and B'way)—Large room with bath; homelike surroundings; reasonable rent; references. Tel. Clarkson, 2-7382.

WELLESLEY HILLS SQ., MASS.—Some vacancies in the House on the Hill, rooms with bath, also single rooms; meals optional. Tel. Wel. 2306.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN with some paper mill experience desires position. GEORGE S. HALEY, 14 Mechanic St., Portland, Me.

CHAUFFEUR, general man; Protestant, single, 20 years' experience with high-powered cars in private families; go anywhere; excellent references. Box N-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, middle-aged, married, would appreciate work of any kind, anywhere; conscientious, honest, capable, and in need of immediate employment; 7 driven small car; experienced machinist and brass finisher; also experienced as janitor, handyman, chauffeur; adaptable; no honorable work refused. ROBERT H. BOND, 147 North 11th St., Allentown, Pa.

WANTED—Position with private family, chauffeur, gardener, can wait on table if desired; best of references from present employer. Write 68 Amory St., Brookline, or Asp. 0271.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY desires position as companion to lady or gentleman; willing to work; good reader; good references; can drive car; not encumbered. Mrs. R. A. S., Box 486, Holbrook, Mass.

CARE for apartment of business women or couple; room and board; small compensation; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse, 2 years kindergarten and elementary training; go anywhere; capable. 17 Cliff St., Melrose, Mass. Melrose 3884-M.

MOTHER with partly dependent family would appreciate accommodating or laundry work; graduate Farmer's Cooking School. Porter 2477-R, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, small family adults, good cook, moderate pay. N-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN—Cheerful and efficient, wishes position, general housework with small family; N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box P-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG LADY—Reliable, courteous, willing, thoroughly experienced secretary, stenographer, receptionist; D. FRANK, 771 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 2-2388.

YOUNG woman, capable, would care for children, hourly, day work or evenings. Phone Commonwealth 5663 (Boston). MISS POTVIN.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES, BREWSTER, CAPE COD, MASS. —Beautiful estate, private beach, tennis, riding; excellent dining room; $15 week up; booklet.

TO LET—FURNISHED

"APPLETREES," ANNISQUAM, MASS.—7 rooms, sun porch, fireplace, gas, electricity, antiques, garden, rose arbors, near beach. Tel. 1195-R.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 332 West 2nd St., Arlington Place Tel.: 3-1725 9-10 a. m. and 6-7 p. m. daily

It is Style-Right and Quality-Perfect . . . .
IF IT CAME FROM
CAHEEN'S

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Fine Leather Goods
NOW on THIRD AVENUE
Burger-Phillips

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE. Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

SEEDS—PLANTS
Reliable Flower and Garden Seeds and Garden Supplies of All Kinds
J. B. GORMAN & SONS
2230 2ND AVE. NO. Phone 3-7291

DINE AT THE
Britling
1915 1ST AVENUE N
2010 3RD AVENUE N
309 20TH STREET N

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

YOWELL-DREW CO.
"Quality Did It"
DAYTONA BEACH

Southland Beauty Shoppe
MAUD L. DAVIS
Eugene Permanent Wave
ROOM 2, POST OFFICE BLDG. Tel. 1373

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY *SERVICE*
20 WALL STREET Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

LANE DRUG STORES
Incorporated

RICHARD HUDNUT
Perfume and Toilet Requisites
Russell McPhail Chocolates
For MOTHER'S DAY
A Lane Drug Store Is Near You

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers
Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

BOOKER-LORD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mrs. Rosetta Lord *Miss Eula Booker*
Phone 7-4133 2798 Herschell Street

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6135 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 33445.

BLUE BOWL CAKE AND PASTRY SHOP
Serving you with the best of dainty home made delicacies. Cakes, pies, pastry, bread and rolls
1559 S. W. 8th St. (Tamiami Trail), Miami, Fla.
2504 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.
Ponce de Leon and Alhambra Cir., Coral Gables

Lloyd LLOYD PRINTING MIAMI
"Red Seal" quality. Personal and Business Stationer—Form Printing Office and Plant
605 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743
Established 1914

Frenchy's Beauty Salon
Special Permanent Waves $5 to $8
FOR APPOINTMENT PHONE 2-4155
EXPERIENCED OPERATORS
(FRENCHY) DALLAS PARK HOTEL
G. BELLIVEAU 1ST AVE. at 3RD., S. E.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
Phone 33148

NORA DAVIS
Marinello Beautorium
"The House of Beauty"
Marinello Cosmetics for Sale
Belvedere Hotel, Charlevoix, Mich

Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

UNDERGRADUATE, Cambridge, wishes live in French family, au pair; July; Christian Scientists preferred. J. A. OUSELEY, 2, Stanley Ave., Norwich, Eng.

MUSIC

PARIS—Lessons in accompanying. Musique d'ensemble. MADAME MONJOT, 43 Avenue de La Bourdonnais. Tel. Ségur 32-94.

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE. - Mr. Taleb
9 rue Jean-Marie Jégo, drives one of his own cars anywhere; price according arrangements. Tel. Gobelins 50-00.

ROOMS TO LET

SWITZERLAND. FOR RENT
3-Room Apartment, furnished.
Electric Cooking
Quiet beautifully situated.
FRIEDHALDE
WILDERSWIL, near Interlaken.

TO LET—FURNISHED

DIEPPE, France (Normandy)—Near golf; villa, 7 bedrooms, dining, sitting rooms, bath, billiards, garage, garden, running water, gas, electricity, telephone; Frs. 8.000, 6 months. RAULOT-LAPOINTE, 81 Av. Bugeaud, Paris.

FRANCE

PARIS

Louis Sherry
RESTAURANTS
We specialise in American Ice Cream Sodas
6 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 BIS, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

GERMANY

BERLIN

A. Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Estab. 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren Stadtküche
Filialen in allen Stadtteilen
BERLIN, GERMANY

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

Möbel-Kamerling
N. Kastanienallee 66 Ecke Fehrbelliner Str.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis
Polier-, Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten
Cassaverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, also Suites—

RESTAURANT HUTH
Established 1871
Potsdamerstr. 139, near Potsdamerplatz
Excellent Cuisine Quiet

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor, Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr; 71, 73, 75a. Tel. 554930. Giro 22578

Bonefaas OUTFITS
Batavia Bandoeng Plein 18
for India and Holland from F.100
Lingerie, Table and Bed Linen

ITALY

FLORENCE

OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 Via Vecchietti
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery
Flannels, Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

BIANCALANI
Modes
10 Lung'Arno Accaiuoli

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna,
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

KINDERGARTEN
New term begins September 15
PETRA APENES
Observatoriegatan 8 Tel. 317442

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

ROSES (Rosenkulturen)
FRITZ BÜHLMANN
Altenbergstrasse 104
Planting of rose gardens, also all professional garden work. Fresh-cut roses daily after June 1st.
Tel. 32.806

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

BANQUE COMMERCIALE
14 Rue Federale
All Banking Transacted
Special Tourist and Travel Office with Agencies at Adelboden, Gstaad, Interlaken, Kandersteg, Spiez and Wengen
Letters of credit. Foreign cheques and monies bought and sold.
Sleeping cars, Railway and Airplane tickets
Berth on any Shipping Line.
Insurance of Luggage.
Information free Tel. 23.111

Wool, Silk and Cottons
Materials of the Best Quality
Modern designs for Ladies and Gentlemen
CHR. Rüfenacht
Spitalgasse 17

Marie Christen
EXCELLENT STOCKINGS
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
ZEHENDERMÄTTELI
Newly decorated Propr. Gasser-Gruber

Good Quality BEDDING
at reasonable prices.
Mattresses remade.
G. HÄNNI-NYFFENEGGER
Archivstrasse 8, b/Helvetiaplatz
Tel. 36,132

LAUSANNE

Finest Groceries
State Salt
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile

Tea Room De Richemont
(Cosy Corner)
CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
BONBONS SURFINS
LIGHT LUNCHES
R. SINNIGER-VALET
Petit-Chene 28 Tel. 25.205

MONTREUX

L. DRABSCH
avenue du Kursaal 5
La plus ancienne maison de la place
Musique Pianos
Radios Gramophones
Disques

ST. GALLEN

LADIES' FINE UNDERWEAR
Retail, made to measure Knitted Goods, best quality Novelties.
ALFRED PREISIG & CO.
Schönaustr. 73 Tél. 33.92

MODES
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

ZURICH

MODES LYDIA
First-Class House
New Models daily from Paris and of own creation
MRS. L. MOTSCHI-ZOLLINGER
4 Fraumünsterstrasse 4

PENSION UTO
VILLA SUMATRA
Distinguished Family Pension
Centrally located, quiet and restful home. Excellent food. Reasonable terms.
Sumatrastrasse 20 Tel. 28.801

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of first-class makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS HAIRDRESSER

PIANO LESSONS
Teacher with Berlin Conservatory Diploma teaches advanced students and children. Special method for achieving technical routine.
HELEN SAPIRA
Florastrasse 46, II Etage Tel. 43.219

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
South Africa Popular Stores

Cape Town
ADDERLEY ST.
Here we have over 60 depts. under one roof.
P. O. Box 67

Durban
WEST STREET
The shopping centre for all Fashions and Fabrics.
P. O. Box 1035

When in Cape Town visit CLEGHORNS CAFE
The Most Popular Rendezvous
All the newest whims in Fashions for Autumn and Winter will be found here.

Pt. Elizabeth
MAIN STREET
Every need is catered for at this branch including a café.
P. O. Box 300

Johannesburg
Trading as Hinman Rolfvill & Isitp
ELOFF STREET
The Rand's Leading Fashion Centre.
P. O. Box 2204

G. H. FAIREY
Grocery and Provision Merchant
Hardware, Drapery, Stationery, etc.
c/r Station Road and 2nd Avenue
KENILWORTH
Telephone 1184 Claremont
Daily deliveries, Mowbray to Plumstead

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Phone 666 Woodstock — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 1883 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Building, 96 George St. Tel. Cen. 6033
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear.
Right up to date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
DIAMOND RINGS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELLERY
All Repairs Personally Supervised
Ring Cards and Catalogues on Application
9 Castle Arcade, West Street Phone 2895

FLORIDA ROAD STORES
HOLDEN & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants.
279 Florida Rd. Tel. Stam. 3887 and 3890

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 4191

JOHANNESBURG

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

"DERA"
Ladies' Hairdressers
72a, Kerk St., opp. Public Library
also Incorporating "JUNE"
60, VON BRANDIS STREET

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church. Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central.

BONNIES
THE KIDDIES SHOP
We clothe them from infancy.
250, BREE STREET
Between Eloff and Joubert Streets

NEW-YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. Box 6037 Phone Jeppe 363

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND RESIDENTIAL
CENTRALLY SITUATED: BED AND BREAKFAST FROM 3/-
GARAGE SERVICE CONTINUOUS
HINDLEY STREET, TELEPHONE C594

BRISBANE

Established 1885
Overells
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley · BRISBANE

GEELONG

GROCERIES
Best Quality—Lowest Prices
S. E. DICKENS
All Suburbs—Geelong and Melbourne Collingwood, Brunswick, Tootscray, Moonee Ponds, Coburg, Moreland, Northcote, Richmond, Prahran, Glenferrie, Camberwell, North Carlton, South Melbourne.

MELBOURNE

TRAVEL
by sea, road, rail or air IS OUR BUSINESS.
Unbiased advice and information is offered you by experts on any and every kind of travel. NO BOOKING FEE CHARGED.
Australian and Overseas Travel Service, Pty. Ltd.
334 Collins St., Melbourne, or 135 Pitt St., Sydney, and Australia House, London

GARDEN LOVERS
All the best varieties of
STANDARD ROSES
FRUIT TREES
LEMONS
SHRUBS, etc.
are to be had at
ASSOCIATED NURSERIES PTY. LTD.
82 SWANSTON STREET Melb. F-6415
Practical Advice and Service with a Smile.

RAINER'S BEDDING
Phone F4258 "BEST FOR REST"
Durable, Economical
All Types
English, American and Continental Bedding
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

The Wentworth
COLLINS STREET C1
Opposite Town Hall
Theatre and Wedding Parties
Dances
Open every day till Midnight and on Sundays till 9:30
TELEPHONE F5969

Tel. C. 11439
Illustrated Typing
A development of the public Typiste's Service to the Business Community
Also General Typing
MSS Copied, Duplicating
MISS E. M. TAPNER
20 Queen St., Melbourne

Regency Cafe
GOOD FOOD
GOOD SERVICE
HOME COOKING
REASONABLE COST
Telephone F 6781
CLYDE WAY, 130 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE C. 1 (Opp. State Sav. Bank)

MRS. E. WILLIAMS
MILLINERY
RENOVATING
SPOKE STITCHING
2d a yard
Room 8 Floor 6 Nicholas Bldgs. C1

MELBOURNE–Camberwell

COOPER'S FROCK SHOP
Sports Wear 381 Burke Road
Evening Frocks CAMBERWELL
Millinery W 3704

BEACH BROS.
FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN
Phone Haw. 3651 at all hours
Art Floral Work
All garden requisites
522 BURKE ROAD CAMBERWELL

for Individuality in Hairdressing
MARLENE
BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Miss G. V. Ansell)
3 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
Camberwell Phone W 3770

TRY
BRIANT'S
HARDWARE STORE
CAMBERWELL

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
FOR DIC QUALITY
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
83-85 CUBA STREET Phone 22.686

Ferguson & Osborn Ltd.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods.

SCOULLARS
FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

"PHYLISS EARLE BEAUTY SHOPPE"
Hair Dressing in All Its Branches
McDonald Permanent Waving
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

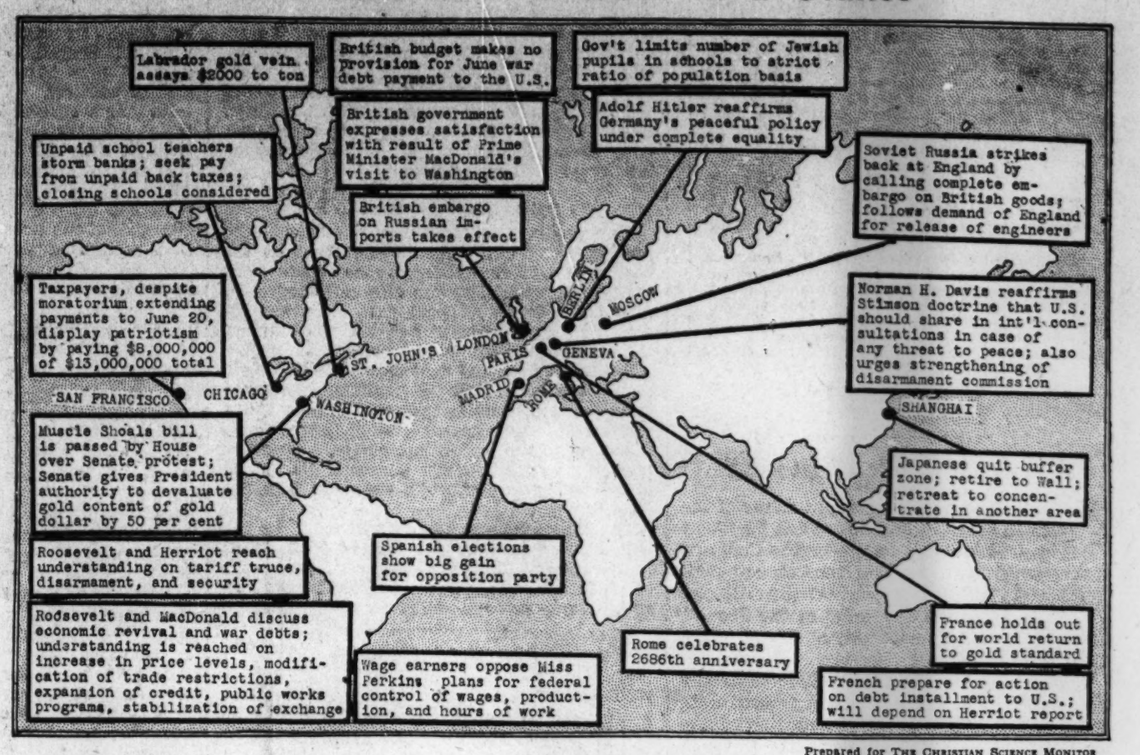
E. C. Russell & Coy.
High Class Grocers
Green Grocers, Florists, etc.
241 CUBA STREET. WELLINGTON

Electric House Wiring
Lamp shades and standards
Radio and Electrical repairs
G. G. MacQUARRIE
69 WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON, N. Z.

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 14.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Labrador gold vein assays $2000 to ton
British budget makes no provision for June war debt payment to the U.S.
Gov't limits number of Jewish pupils in schools to strict ratio of population basis
Unpaid school teachers storm banks; seek pay from unpaid back taxes; closing schools considered
British government expresses satisfaction with result of Prime Minister MacDonald's visit to Washington
Adolf Hitler reaffirms Germany's peaceful policy under complete equality
British embargo on Russian imports takes effect
Soviet Russia strikes back at England by calling complete embargo on British goods; follows demand of England for release of engineers
Taxpayers, despite moratorium extending payments to June 20, display patriotism by paying $8,000,000 of $13,000,000 total
BERLIN
MOSCOW
ST. JOHN'S
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MADRID
ROME
SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
Norman H. Davis reaffirms Stimson doctrine that U.S. should share in int'l consultations in case of any threat to peace; also urges strengthening of disarmament commission
SHANGHAI
Muscle Shoals bill is passed by House over Senate protest; Senate gives President authority to devaluate gold content of gold dollar by 50 per cent
Japanese quit buffer zone; retire to Wall; retreat to concentrate in another area
Roosevelt and Herriot reach understanding on tariff truce, disarmament, and security
Spanish elections show big gain for opposition party
Roosevelt and MacDonald discuss economic revival and war debts; understanding is reached on increase in price levels, modification of trade restrictions, expansion of credit, public works programs, stabilization of exchange
Wage earners oppose Miss Perkins plans for federal control of wages, production, and hours of work
Rome celebrates 2686th anniversary
France holds out for world return to gold standard
French prepare for action on debt installment to U.S.; will depend on Herriot report

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Giraffe-Camel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CARTOON editors might do well to investigate some of the curious animals of the past, which the rocks tell us about. One might choose, for instance, the giraffe-camel, as curious an animal as ever lived.

The creature roamed over much of western North America, its fossil remains having been found in Nebraska and Wyoming. Giraffe-camels were at their height during the middle miocene period and are considered comparatively recent animals, geologically speaking. Thirty million years ago they are said to have lived, probably browsing on bushes and small trees.

The giraffe-camel was a true member of the camel family and only distantly related to the giraffe family, despite the long legs and neck.

The illustration is that of the earliest type of giraffe-camel known. A few million years later, still another type arose with much longer legs and neck, and the feet a little better fitted with pads for desert travel.

But while the camels of today can trace their ancestry to prehistoric camels, the giraffe descended from antelopes. The most readily visible proof of such ancestry can be seen in the remnants of horns on the giraffe's head.

Incidentally we might like to know how many vertebræ there are in the giraffe's neck as compared with a mouse's. Both types have the same number, seven; all mammals have seven. Even if we were to take a whale (whose neck is difficult to locate) we find seven neck bones. Of course, with such a long neck, the giraffe and his kind have seven very long ones.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

DISTINCTION does not consist in the facile use of a contemptible set of conventions, but in being numbered among those who are true, and honest, and just, and pure, and lovely, and of good report.—THOMAS HARDY.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Genesis—The second vowel is an *e* (quick-long), not an *a*.

Ephesians—The first vowel is sounded as in create.

Image—The second vowel is an *a* (quick-long), not an *i*.

Adamic—*A-dam'-ik* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second *a* and *i* short).

Yawah—*Yah-wah'* (*a*'s as in *arm*).

Alias—Three syllables, *a'-lih-as* (first *a* as in *ace*, *i* short, second *a* as in *account*).

Modus operandi—*Mo'-dus* (long *o*, *u* as in *circus*) *op-e-ran'-di* (*o* short, *e* quick-long, *a* short, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Evening—Two syllables.

"Cursed" (Gen. 3:14, 17)—Participial adjective in both places, and pronounced preferably *kur'-sed* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* short).

"The law entered, that the offense might abound" (Rom. 5:20)—Moffatt reads this verse and the one following: "Law slipped in to aggravate the trespass; sin increased, but grace surpassed it far, so that, while sin had reigned the reign of death, grace might also reign with a righteousness that ends in life eternal through Jesus Christ our Lord."

"Hath quickened us together with Christ" (Eph. 2:5)—It may be noted that the words "hath he quickened" in the first verse of this chapter are not in the Greek but are brought back from verse 5 to simplify the translation of a sentence which in Greek extends for several verses. A literal rendering in verse 5 would be: "made us alive together with Christ." (Weymouth translates "caused us to live with Christ"; while the "Twentieth Century New Testament" gives the interesting paraphrase: "gave Life to us in giving Life to the Christ.")

"Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past" (Eph. 2:3)—The Greek verb *anestraphemen*, rendered "to have conversation," means literally "to conduct oneself or live" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon of the New Testament"). A close translation of the passage would be: "among whom we too all once lived." (Compare Weymouth: "Among them we too once all passed our lives"; and Moffatt: "Among whom all of us lived, we as well as you.")

"Hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us" (Eph. 2:14)—The Oxford Companion Bible has this note: "The type is seen in the stone palisade about three cubits high, which separated the Court of the Gentiles from that of the Jews, to pass which was death to any Gentile." Note in this connection Rev. 11:2.

"Of the household of God" (Eph. 2:19)—The Greek work *oikeioi* rendered "of the household" (from *oikos*, "house"), can also mean "intimate" or "spiritually akin with," and some scholars hold that either of the latter renderings is to be preferred in this verse (cf. Moulton and Milligan: "Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament").

"And the evening and the morning were the sixth day" (Gen. 1:31)—More literally, "evening came and morning came (making) the sixth day." The reference to the evening before the morning is in accord with the Jewish belief that each day begins at sunset.

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept" (Gen. 2:21)—The Septuagint (or Greek translation of the Old Testament) renders the word for a "deep sleep" as "trance" and goes on to state that, as a result of the trance, Adam "slept" (*hypnose*—the root of our word "hypnotism"). (See Baxter's edition of the LXX in Greek and English.)

"Subtil" Gen. (3:1)—The Hebrew word *Arum*, rendered "subtil" in this verse, has a variety of senses and can mean "shrewd or sensible" besides "crafty." For instance, in Proverbs 12:23 "the prudent man" (*arum*) is contrasted with "the fool." Compare Jesus' statement:—"Be ye therefore wise [*phronimos*—'sensible, prudent'] as serpents" (Matt. 10:16).

"Subtil," of course, is preferably sounded with the *b*.

"When lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death" (James 1:15)—There are two different Greek works here which are both rendered "bring forth," and are indeed almost synonymous. The first is the more general word "to generate or bring forth"; while the second refers properly to the actual moment of birth.

The verb translated "when it is finished" means "when it has come to maturity" (Thayer: "Lexicon"), or, on the evidence of early papyrus manuscripts, "when it is fully formed" (Moulton and Milligan, "Vocabulary to the Greek New Testament").

"Lay aside all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness, and receive with meekness the engrafted word" (James 1:21)—A literal translation of this passage would read as follows: "Therefore putting off all filthiness and the overflow of malice, receive with gentleness the implanted word." The word rendered "malice" may also mean "ill-will or wickedness" (Thayer: "Lexicon") and that translated literally "implanted" sometimes means "natural" or "inborn" (Moulton and Milligan).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

There was a party at Betty Ann's house today and she was given a lot of cute toys—
The Boss gave her the funny little rabbit that he brought home the other day—
He jumped all around the place for her—
Then she put him in her little doll carriage and told him to take a nap—
But they can't fool me—He's not a real rabbit and I'm not going to be satisfied until I find out what makes him jump!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Coleman, Texas

A YOUNG Negro who does odd jobs by hauling with a wagon and a team was asked by a woman if he was getting much work to do during the time of banking difficulties.

He answered cheerfully, "Yes, ma'am, I'm getting a good deal of work to do."

Thereupon the woman replied, "Well, I'm glad to know that somebody is making money these days!"

"Oh, no," he replied, "I'm not making any money, because nobody has any money to pay with now. I'm just working on a credit."

"You don't mean that white people are asking you to do your little 25 and 50-cent jobs on credit, do you?"

"Yessum," he answered. "They will pay all right—and besides," he meditated, "these are times when I think we all ought to help each other all we can."

Truly, this was a beautiful and helpful spirit, more commendable coming from one who, from a material viewpoint, was not so fortunate as those whom he served.

In Lighter Vein

Reasonable

The bus conductor handed back the shilling to the woman passenger. "That coin is no good, madam," he told her. "It's spurious."

"Ridiculous!" she said, examining the coin. "Why, it's dated 1921. Someone would surely have noticed it before this if it were bad."—*Unidentified.*

The Experiment

Mrs. Newlywed—"Have you any nice slumps this morning?"

Butcher—"Slumps? What are they?"

Mrs. Newlywed—"I don't know but my husband used to talk about slumps in the market, so I thought I'd try one."—*Pathfinder.*

Economy

"Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking?"

"Yes, indeed. Since I started preparing the meals, my husband eats only half what he used to."

A First Family

"My family can trace its ancestry back to William the Conqueror."

"Next you'll be telling me that they came over with Columbus."

"Certainly not! My people had a boat of their own!"—*Grit.*

The Editor's Puzzle

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

88

There the books were laying on the table where George had lain them a week back. Having laid there so long, the boy's father picked every last one of them up and gave them to some boys who promised they would be useful

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Railroad "Rule of Reason"

POSSIBLY the most significant clause of the railroad rehabilitation bill which President Roosevelt is about to put before Congress is that which provides that the carriers shall be relieved from the operation of the antitrust laws in carrying out any order of the Federal Coördinator of Transportation whose office would be established by the bill.

This was perhaps the least expected of the major provisions, since attention focused naturally on the powers of the proposed coördinator. Yet it is a logical and inescapable sequence in accomplishing the ends expected of the new official and his régime—a régime now seen as including three regional committees chosen by the railroads.

The question involved is a very broad one. When the railroads are enjoined to reduce wastes in order to meet these straitened times, the most obvious wastes and the most stubborn ones are those that arise from needless competition between rail systems. But if the public wants the benefits of a reduction of competitive wastes, it must prepare to content itself with a reduction of competition.

Thus the act proposes to permit, under the eyes of the coördinator and the Interstate Commerce Commission, pooling arrangements such as were the special target of antitrust legislation a few decades ago, and seeks to "avoid unnecessary duplication of services and facilities." It aims also to control "allowances" and "accessorial services"—for example, truck delivery at railroad expense—so that competition of this sort may not be carried on ruinously. And it purposes to prevent "unreasonable disturbance of rates by individual carriers."

Particularly great opportunities for savings lie in the provisions which authorize the coordinator to "promote or require" action by the railroads which will "permit the joint use of terminals and trackage incident thereto." It is not as well known as it should be that a much bigger share of railroad freight costs arise not from the line haul but from terminal operations—loading, billing, switching, unloading, transferring and so forth—at the two ends of the line. And a large part of this cost, as well as overhead from duplicated yards and buildings, could be eliminated if there were less scrapping among companies over the tonnage to be carried.

Less fighting by individual railroads, each for its particular fragment of advantage, and more attention to the efficiency of the national transportation system as a whole is the main and pervading theme of the measure. Regulation rather than competition is looked to as the safeguard of shipper and traveler. Implicit in the plan, too, is an awareness that competition has shifted to a broader front, and that the railway industry which once had a monopoly or competed only within itself now wages a hard-pressed defense against motor transport.

But the coming of this economic stage at which whole industries have to stand together in order not to be consumed by the frictions heretofore generated within themselves has brought a new public attitude toward competition. Whereas it was once extolled in America as almost the *summum bonum* of economic life, a sort of wellspring of beneficence undefiled, it is today seen to have its savage and futile phases, and a new regard arises for a reasonable degree of coöperation in its stead.

Only a few weeks ago the United States Supreme Court decided that the setting up of a coöperative selling agency to represent 137 units of the bituminous coal-mining industry in the eastern United States did not constitute a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. This was an unexpected amplification of the "rule of reason" by which the court liberalized that act in 1911. It extended that rule to hold that an effort to correct abuses in an industry and stabilize its position by coöperation is a not unworthy undertaking so long as it does not unduly restrain commerce.

The Administration's new bill, especially in view of the efforts that have been made to rationalize production in other industries, presents the query, "Is it not a rule of reason to seek the smoothest possible functioning of the nation's railways and their highest efficiency as a national transport system rather than keep them fighting among themselves as a means of supposed discipline?"

Dogs and Dogs

GREAT BRITAIN has carried social research into the "animal kingdom." In these days when nations are studying social trends of their generation, the British have gone to the owners of dogs and emerged with some data on the canine world that are as much news as the hypothetical case of the man who bit the dog.

Dogs, it is found, put on airs when motoring. This regrettable trait, according to the survey, manifests itself toward pedestrian dogs. Affectionate owners under cross-examination could not escape the admission that their pets, when ensconced in the tonneau of an automobile, did stick their noses up, did yawn insolently and did sometimes bark right out with an Oxford accent at their less fortunate fellows.

If it is true that dogs have acquired some of the bad manners of human beings, it is a cause for regret. Men have long eulogized dogs for their constancy. When society proved fickle, when "friends deceived," when human enterprise became petty or ignoble, men found solace in the dignity and devotion of their dogs. Hence we have the poem of Byron praising, with overstatement, perhaps, his Newfoundland dog which represented

> . . . in life the firmest friend,
> The first to welcome, foremost to defend.

Long pedigrees, silk cushions, "best dog" fairs and tailored Pekingeses no doubt are at the bottom of this emergence of class distinctions in the dog world. But the chance to travel by motor and to be whisked past mere wayside dogs has apparently proved the final luxury that has turned the dogs' heads.

Yet if the essential democracy of dog society appears to be upset by the habits of men, there is, perhaps, a compensatory fact. The wayside dog seems unperturbed. The pedestrian one, relegated to the proletarian strata, appears to harbor no revolutionary purposes. Nor is he disquieted by any effort to "keep up with the Joneses."

The loping hound, when approached by the ubiquitous "Pom" straight from its bath, shows no resentment. Indeed, he generally looks with benevolent tolerance on the coiffured head and goes his way quite as well pleased with himself.

The Gold Content

CONTROVERSY will rise afresh over the senatorial assent to that item in the Roosevelt Administration's inflation program which would authorize a cut in the gold content of the dollar. It is by all odds the most radical part of that program. It is sufficiently radical to persuade all sober citizens to ponder long and earnestly over its implications.

The chief argument against it is that it is a repudiation of contract. In all its bonds the Government as debtor is obligated to pay to its bondholders dollars of the standard weight and fineness. This is set by statute at 23.22 grains of fine gold. The proposal also flies in the face of the nation's currency obligations. On the bills in John Citizen's wallet the Government has given its undertaking that it will pay the bearer on demand one dollar in gold. And by statute, to repeat, this is set at 23.22 grains fine.

The question of the contract cannot be shirked. Senator Carter Glass's eloquence will insure that further consideration will be given to it. For it has a great bearing on the future of government credit. A precedent will be established. If a democracy can alter its own obligations today, it can do so tomorrow, probably with less justification than it has today.

But there is a way in which those who are balking at this particular grant of power may respect their scruples without impeding the assumption of the authority which the President seeks and which the country at large hopes that he will assume. It is as follows:

Arrange the various proposals in the Administration program in the order in which they should be put into effect. Then equip the authority with a specific objective and a time schedule. According to the experts, the ground has been laid since last July for a price rise. Some of them add that such a rise could be accomplished by the credit proposal earmarked for the Federal Reserve System. That part of the program will have first chance. If it does not produce a certain result in a certain period, then proceed with the next item, and give it a trial.

Conservatives who shrink from wholesale currency manipulation would probably not balk at such a program as an alternative to one containing no safeguards at all.

One thing only they should in fairness acknowledge. A higher price level at a date not far distant is absolutely essential if the United States is to protect its active citizens from further tribulation. This tribulation has already entailed countless repudiations of contracts. Amid such a condition the stress on the contract involved in the currency must sound somewhat hollow to millions who have had to default on mortgage payments, taxes and debts.

Absolutism in respect of one contract may in certain circumstances be maintained at the expense of the lapse of many contracts. And if the many go, how is it possible to keep the idea of contract honored and respected as the corner stone of economic society?

All Aboard for Fortune

APPARENTLY there is a tide in the affairs of ships as well as men. Thirty-two years a lightship, steady old Fire Island has cast off her bonds to go a-treasure hunting.

Somewhere off the Delaware Capes lies the barnacled, moss-grown hulk of an ancient treasure transport. The magnetic lure of clinking doubloons and glittering pieces of eight has caught the corporate ear of a salvage firm. Equipped as a diver's tender, the former lightship will sound the eerie ocean depths in an effort to retrieve the reputed riches in the wreck of His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war DeBraake.

What a turn in the career of faithful Fire Island! For nearly twoscore years, merchantmen of the world have shown unshaken faith in her ceaseless watch. In darkness or in fog, the loom of her blinking mastheads and the wail of her fog signal have never failed the anxious navigator. For vessels emerging out of the north Atlantic, Fire Island is the first guidepost after Nantucket—a handrail between that lonely ocean crossroad and the teeming traffic that converges on the outer approaches to New York harbor.

A lightship with all the latest gadgets for assisting navigators has taken up the Fire Island station as Number 68 undergoes the transformation into a salvage ship. For a vessel that has ridden the waves without ever getting anywhere, the little red ship that has bobbed on the horizon beyond Fire Island for thirty-two years leaves a flood of golden memories in her wake.

When first she went on watch, the white-clouded era of windships was yielding ground in its last magnificent stand against steam. Her stubby prow has lifted to the tidal wave that roared away from the foaming forefoot of the steamer Mauretania on her record run before the war which marked the shortening of the Atlantic to a five-day crossing. Since that time an unending maritime pageantry has paraded past Fire Island in step with still greater wonders.

No longer shackled to her 100-fathom chain, the chunky vessel will head into the glamorous track of Drake and Kidd, bearing the name of Captain Drew, master of the ill-starred ship whose treasure is her goal. This suddenly romantic turn in the career of the former guardian of the waters off Fire Island indicates that there is a tide in the affairs of even a lightship "which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune"—at least to rare adventure!

Felix Adler, Useful Citizen

THE passing of Dr. Felix Adler of New York, founder of the Society for Ethical Culture, removes from the world's stage a unique and forceful character. Son of a prominent Jewish rabbi, broadly educated at Columbia, Berlin and Heidelberg, it was anticipated that he would succeed his father at Emanu-el, one of New York's largest synagogues. Young Adler preached one sermon, but not at all to the satisfaction of the trustees of that institution. When asked by a committee of the church if he believed in God, he replied, "Yes, but not in your God." True to his conviction, he concluded that he could not accept ministry as a Jewish rabbi.

In 1876, when America was stirred by the eloquence of Ingersoll and Beecher and the fervid pronouncements of Moody and Sankey, Dr. Adler founded the Ethical Culture Society and continued as its leader for nearly sixty years. The Society for Ethical Culture has no set creed or ritual. On the front of its imposing edifice at Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, these words are inscribed: "Dedicated to the Ever Increasing Love, Knowledge and Practice of the Right." The society founded the first free kindergarten in America and established various centers for social service. Its branches were established in many cities in America and Europe.

When asked if the society were a religious body, Dr. Adler replied: "Personally, I am inherently religious. I feel myself to be a vehicle of the divine Power and all the influence I have had is due to being this vehicle." There is no doubt that he was actuated by a deep religious sense and a keen desire to lighten the burdens of humanity. That he chose a way that differed from the main road of worship should not count against him. Throughout his long career he manifested courage, strength of conviction, and fortitude in pursuing a course which satisfied his own conscience. That he was a force for good none can gainsay.

The influence of this man who had the courage to think for himself was both far-reaching and morally uplifting; and while his concept of good may have been derived from a personal sense of goodness, yet he had a definite conviction of his relation to the divine Power, from which primarily flows all that is good in the world of human affairs.

A Story With Two Morals

"SPEECH is silver, silence is golden," to millions who have quoted it has remained an adage and nothing more. A man in Delaware has transmuted it apparently into actual coin to liquidate his debts.

Eleven years ago, states a United Press dispatch, Mr. Melvin Train persuaded friends to invest in a new business. Through the fault of another their money was lost. Mr. Train resolved to make good his friends' losses and never to speak until full restoration was completed. A day or two ago he mailed the check which canceled the remaining indebtedness. Then he spoke for the first time in eleven years.

Unlike the dumb wife in Anatole France's diverting comedy who, recovering her speech, talked with terrifying volubility, Mr. Train said little. The habit of taciturnity has grown upon him. Writing his wishes on a pad has taught him brevity, doubtless. But he spoke to some purpose:

> It wasn't so hard after the first year. Most folks talk entirely too much. I kept quiet and worked.

There seem to be two morals to the story—Be silent, and Be honest. Without going as far as Carlyle's dictum that "no speech ever uttered or utterable is worth comparison with silence," most will admit that that "unruly member," the tongue, needs constant curbing. And, at a time when too many, without a real excuse, take wrong advantage of prevailing conditions to evade their obligations, Mr. Train's code of honesty points to a code of honor worthy of wider application.

Editorial Notes

Wellesley College finds girl students going in for the less expensive sports, riding and golfing declining as tennis takes a spurt. Some pedestrians will contend that if dull times continue long enough a golden discovery must come—that trained walking is one of the most satisfying and rewardful sports of all.

All mail matter leaving that country is now postmarked with the information that Ecuador makes the Panama hat. So perhaps Panama's claim to fame must rest henceforth on the Canal, which, of course, was made by the United States.

It is estimated that the United States will import about 3,000,000 goldfish from Japan the coming year. Which will doubtless help folks to remember what gold looks like.

The newly invented automobile engine that uses both gasoline and steam should have a particular appeal for the man who is in the habit of wearing both belt and suspenders.

The "Buy American" admonition might produce a better feeling abroad and achieve more effective results at home by the judicious insertion of a comma

Mr. Blennerhassett Calms a Ruffled Friend

A FITFUL spring breeze fluttered the chintz curtains at the open window and blew a wisp of hair across Mrs. Atkinson's face. She tucked it back and turned to Mr. Prescott.

"Ben, you goin' to get that wood? First thing Dan'l be here an' then what?"

Mr. Prescott scratched the little tufts of white whisker under his ears.

"Never see anythin' eat up wood like that fireplace. Wish we was back t' Billb'ro."

"Well," said Mrs. Atkinson, "I don't wish we was back t' Billb'ro, an' you ought t' be 'shamed of yourself not to 'preciate Dan gettin' us this chance with th' anteeks; no rent, nice cozy house, even if 'tis 200 years old, an' $100 a month to boot."

Mr. Prescott reached for the wood basket.

"I ain't unthinkin' what Dan's done," he said, "but I don't like to be beholden—"

Mrs. Prescott slid her arm over his shoulder. "Ben, you know we saved th' house, an' gettin' good rent on it—'nough to pay somethin' reg'lar on th' mor'gage—an' it'll be there for us when things get better, as they're boun' to do."

Mr. Prescott sputtered.

"What pesters me 's those ol' hens callin' me a type—like 's if I was an anteek—"

A voice came from the open door.

"Well, now, ain't you?"

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled from his boots up.

"Mebbe," said Mr. Prescott. "But I ain't an old fossil good f' nothin' but to make light of his friends."

Mrs. Atkinson stamped her foot.

"Ben, stop it, now; this min'it."

Mr. Blennerhassett rumbled.

"Let him get it out of his system, S'manthy. He'll feel better."

He turned to Mr. Prescott.

"Come on, get y' duds on, we got t' get started."

* * *

They took the back road to Billboro, over Scribner Hill. The bloom of spring was in the air, the leaves on the trees the size of squirrel's ears, a misty green that merged with the soft blue of a warm sky. A cock pheasant strutted across the road with all the stately dignity of a grandee. Mr. Blennerhassett slowed down and regarded the bird with quizzical gaze,

"Now ain't he jest like some people, all puffed up with theirselves, feelin' great an' important, when like's not they're jest bein' laffed at."

Mr. Prescott rubbed his ear.

"Certain 'mount of respec' is due any man," he said. "Take these here anteek women. With you, it's Mister Blennerhassett. Me—it's jest Ben. An' I don't like it."

Mr. Blennerhassett turned to Mrs. Atkinson.

"Now listen t' that, S'manthy. Him complainin', an' nobody ever callin' Napoleon Mister Bonypart."

They turned the corner of Main Street in Billboro with a fine flourish and into Mt. Vernon Street to the Prescott place, now occupied by friends, and Mrs. Atkinson regarded with a discerning eye the iris bed and the peonies and tulips, and was satisfied to note the signs of recent trowelings and rakings. They remained only to collect the rent and returned to Tyngsbury by the state road. They found the drive and yard of the old Blennerhassett homestead crowded with cars, and had to park out in the road

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "here they be."

"I declare," said Mrs. Atkinson, "hope I made 'nough pies to go round."

A shrill clatter swept over them at the door.

"Spunk up, Napoleon," warned Mr. Blennerhassett, nudging Mr. Prescott. "You're in fer it now."

A plump lady beamed on them.

"Oh, my dear Samantha, and Ben, we're so glad to see you. And you, Mr. Blennerhassett. We came rather earlier than we had intended, but we had a surprise."

They made their way into the kitchen and listened.

"You see," the plump one went on, "we are going to be hosts to the Stowell Historical Society next Thursday and we wanted to do something out of the usual run. And we have thought that it would be a splendid idea to have you, Samantha, and Ben, dressed in period costumes. It was easy enough for the women's style, but we had to hunt a long time to get a good idea of what innkeepers wore.

"Short pants an' a greasy apron, wa'n't it?" asked Mr. Blennerhassett, slicking a glance at Mr. Prescott.

"Yes, woolen knee breeches, home-knit woolen stockings, blue and white checkered cotton shirt, or sometimes plain buff woolen one, and a soft leather apron. Now we have all th—"

Mr. Prescott broke in.

"Me in short pants. No sech thing! I—I—"

Mrs. Atkinson spoke up.

"Now, Ben, wait'll your hurt 'fore you cry. Guess you can do it for once."

"Seem's t'me he'd look real cute," said Mr. Blennerhassett.

But Mr. Prescott took a deal of convincing, and even after the women had departed after a luncheon of apple pie, cottage cheese and milk, he was argumentative.

"Makin' a fool of me that way," he sputtered.

Mr. Blennerhassett winked at Mrs. Atkinson.

"Ben," he said, "you're th' onriest critter. Here you have two bokays thrown t' you in one day an' you won't even stoop to pick 'em up. First you kick because you get a title only great men an' kings get—linked up with Napoleon an' Alexander th' Great, an' Richard th' Lion Hearted—an' now you shy at wearin' th' trappin's of ambass'dors an sich when they appear before kings an' dukes, only of course they wear silk pants an' silk stockin's. You bein' only a humble innkeeper have t' do with woolen an' cotton. But it's a badge of—"

Mr. Prescott slapped a fat knee.

"No, sir, tain't nuther. I'm sick of th' hull business. I want t' go home."

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "don't know's I blame you much. But I kinder thought gettin' back t' Tyngsb'ry would help some, an' it's mighty nice to have you an' S'manthy near by. 'Twon't be so long, anyway, before you're back in Billb'ro. Things is lookin' better, an' you'll have your head above water in no time. But if you're hankerin' to get back, why—"

Mrs. Atkinson smacked the backgammon board on the table before her brother.

"Dan," she said, "don't you mind a thing Ben says. He's jest as glad t' be here as you are t' have him. An' I am, too."

Mr. Prescott lifted a rosy face and looked first at his sister and at Mr. Blennerhassett. Then he slowly opened the backgammon board and began to set up the men. Mr. Blennerhassett moved his chair up.

"An' then, Ben, there's th' matter of a hundred dollars a month an' found."

Mr. Prescott scratched the little tuft of white whisker under his left ear and shook the dice.

"Well," he said, "there's something in that. But I still don't like knee pants!"

G. F. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Protecting the American Market

[The following comment is in response to a Monitor editorial titled "Flood or Drought," which was based on statements given out by the United States Tariff Commission. The editorial has aroused considerable interesting and helpful discussion on the question of protecting American markets against burdensome influxes of goods from countries with depreciated currencies.]

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Flood or Drought," is one of many articles that seem to me (to say the least) un-American. From the viewpoint of the American manufacturer, you ought to get better information on the subject before printing what you do print. I can refer you to an article by Samuel Blythe, which came out in one of the issues of the Saturday Evening Post, where he tells of visiting Washington and seeing on exhibit any number of staple articles, being brought into this country cheaper than they can be manufactured here.

The writer is in the wholesale gift business, and can say our American manufacturers are liquidating, one by one, because this country is being flooded with pottery, glassware, brass, embroidered linens and many other luxury items—much cheaper than they can be produced here. I visited the gift shows, which have recently been held in Chicago, and fully three-fourths of the merchandise on display is imported.

Personally, I do not see how things can ever return to normal if we have to compete with labor that is paid about 8 cents a day. I feel that the United States should take some action on this matter, and do it quickly, and I certainly feel that any newspaper that stands for the right should stand back of the Government in its effort to adjust this growing evil.

C. W. BURTON.
Evanston, Ill.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Believing, as I do in common with many others, that your editorial staff have been misinformed as to the facts, and so have inadvertently attacked a large body of intelligent and patriotic citizens, leading men in industry, labor and agriculture throughout the country, I ask your indulgence for an analysis of your editorial in the light of known facts.

Before September, 1931, many industries, owing to our high wage scales compared with foreign countries, found it very difficult to maintain themselves in the home market, and many had practically succumbed. In service, there was no competition, as there was not in quality of merchandise. Therefore, the third unit of competition—price, and price alone—was the one element in these imports that caused the devastation of our markets on account of the additional advantage of from 15 to 60 per cent in foreign exchange.

No ridicule, no innuendo, no specious argument as was used in the editorial can place a family, a factory, a working man on a parity with his competitor with a 40- or 50- or 60-cent dollar.

In a question involving, as this has, the very best producing minds of the country in labor, agriculture, shipping, industry, transportation, some of your statements seem to us very much out of place. The public did not "absorb" unwittingly. They promptly took sides. Hundreds of individuals, corporations, partnerships, civic bodies, debated this question thoroughly.

The next paragraph seeks by methods which certainly are open to question as to their frankness to minimize the affected articles and to convey the thought that possibly only two articles of trade are involved—webbing and steel bars. "There may be others." Is that a fair statement of the facts? Does not the writer know that complaints have been heard from American makers of many other necessities.

The next statement is most misleading in which you say that "authority is already vested in the Government to deal with such cases under the antidumping clause of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act." It must be known to you that President Hoover, in his presidential campaign, said he had no such authority.

We cannot agree with you that the Tariff Commission, through Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, could be trusted to make the necessary adjustments.

You speak of "super-protectionists" obtaining control on the "pretext of chaotic currency conditions." Captain Ebele, Commissioner of Customs, said in his testimony that complaints of dumping and unfair competition range all the way from structural steel to tuna fish. He gave numerous illustrations of how American industries are being crowded out of business and unemployment increasing. He made a significant remark that this applies especially to the small American plant. So it is the interests of the small American plant and not that of the "super-protectionists" that this movement favors. If the protection of the small plant is not an American policy, what is? They are the people who are keeping the wheels of industry going and who are the avowed enemies of the soup kitchen.

M. R. HIGGINS.
San Francisco.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An enormous mass of propaganda has gone out on this depreciated currency question. Half the world, let us say, is off the gold standard. It is severely competing for our markets. Half the world is on the gold standard. It, too, is severely competing for our markets. The articles in which our importation increased in the last year were quite evenly divided between the two types of countries.

Only recently we had a hearing on gloves in which the attorney for the higher duties pointed out that there was a sensational increase in the imports from Germany, a country on the gold standard. If it had been a depreciated currency country, he would have told his story on that basis, and it would have looked convincing. The importation of wool felt hats from Italy is extremely disturbing at the present time, and yet Italy is on the gold standard. The refined sugar from Cuba, against which the refiners are moving so vigorously for an increase in duty, comes from a country that is on the gold standard. The steel business professes itself greatly imperiled by the low price on imports from France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, all on the gold standard.

The man who led the fight on the floor of the House, Congressman Martin of Attleboro, for the depreciated currency matter, was to see me a few days ago with a bag sold at one of the department stores for 19 cents brought in from Germany, which his Attleboro manufacturers said ought to sell for a dollar. If, perchance, this article had come from Japan, it would have been a corking example of what we suffer by countries being off the gold standard.

Here are some important questions to ask yourself. First, would we have produced commodities at half the price had Bryan been elected in 1896 and given us a 50-cent dollar? If not, why not?

If so, should we not have elected him and enjoyed that advantage in the competition with the world?

When John Sherman of the Republican Administration in the seventies took us back to the gold standard from a period in which it took from $2.60 to $1.14 (in my boyhood) to buy a gold dollar, did Secretary Sherman lessen our ability to compete in the trade rivalries of the world? Did he deprive us of an advantage, or a benefit? If so, what was he doing it for? And why should he be held up to praise as a great financier?

If the State of Massachusetts should decide to make twenty-four inches a yard in all its trade and commercial transactions, would the other states which adhered to the thirty-six-inch yard have a grievance against us? Would it be true that we would be producing cloth so much cheaper? Would you buy your overcoat, made of this Massachusetts cloth, cheaper because we called twenty-four inches a yard?

ROBERT L. O'BRIEN,
Chairman, United States Tariff Commission.
Washington.